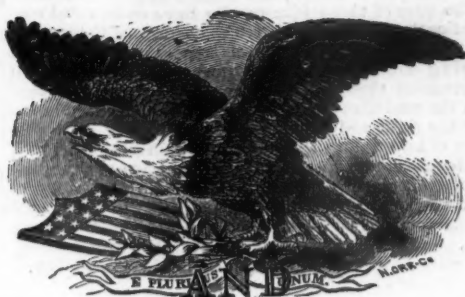


ARMY



NAVY

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THE ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS.

THE trial of guns against forts, commenced at Fort Monroe, was continued at Fort Delaware on Wednesday, December 3d. The target in this case was one of the casemates of the fort itself, reinforced with a shield of iron. This shield was formed of two armor plates, one eight inches in thickness, and the other of seven inches. The two plates were bolted together, one over the other, and supported by a frame-work or bracket of iron plates two inches thick. This shield was inserted into the embrasure without being set into the masonry. It was supported by placing the brackets upholding the armor plates against piers of masonry, built in the place of the arches connecting the casemate selected for trial with those on either side of it. These two arches had been built up solid to a depth of eight feet from the inner face of the wall of the casemate; thus practically doubling the thickness of that wall, making it sixteen feet thick, instead of eight feet thick.

The trial began with three shots, directed against the iron shield. The first of these shots was from a 12-inch rifle gun, with a chilled iron shot, weighing 623 pounds. This shot was fired with a charge of 64 pounds, the range in this and all other firings being assumed as five hundred yards, and the charge being graduated accordingly. This 12-inch shot struck on the left of the shield, about one foot from the edge of the embrasure. Though the actual penetration was only three inches, the shot knocked a jagged hole, of about one foot square, in the edge of the embrasure, sending a piece of the inner plate, weighing some seven hundred pounds, flying into the sand-pit in the interior of the gun-room. The shot itself broke up, and a piece of it was left sticking in the shield, which was forced back some three-quarters of an inch. The piece of the inner plate, in flying back, knocked off a piece of the angle-iron joining the shield to the bracket, and two bolts were broken by the shot.

The second shot struck in the right-hand lower corner of the shield. It indented the outer plate four inches, and cracked it about six inches to the right of the centre of the embrasure. It knocked off from the inner face of the rear plate a piece about eighteen inches square and two inches thick, and broke and bent the angle-iron. The inner plate, we omitted to say, was formed of two plates, set one above the other. A crack was started in the lower of these plates, which ran to the edge of the upper. Two bolts were also broken by this shot.

The third shot struck two feet and one-half above the point of impact of the second shot. Its indent was two and one-half inches, and the plate was

bent in, around the shot, to the depth of one foot. The front plate was badly cracked between the bolts, and the rear plate had a piece 18 inches square knocked off of it, on the inner side in front of the shot. It was also badly cracked down to the point of junction with the lower plate. The shield was forced back by these three shots directed against it, to an average distance of three inches; the brackets were slightly loosened from the pieces supporting them; the right bracket separated from the shield and driven back 14 inches, and the pier of masonry at the side of the right bracket was forced back bodily one inch.

These last two shots were from the 15-inch gun, with 84 1-3 lbs. of powder. The first shot was of steel, weighing 483 lbs., and the second of cast-iron, weighing 452 lbs. Six shots were subsequently fired from the same gun and with the same charge. These were 450 to 455 lbs. in weight, and were of cast-iron, with the exception of the last one, which was of steel and weighed 485 lbs. All of these shots were directed against the masonry on the left-hand of the embrasure. One of them struck the counterscarp, ricocheted, flew over the edge of the outer plate of the shield, which did not cover the inner plate entirely to the top, struck the inner plate, and split it down to the embrasure, and knocked both brackets back 22 inches, and separated them entirely from the shield. The other shots struck fairly against the masonry, and cut it down on the outer face to an average depth of seven feet. The masonry was also knocked away over the shield, and through the opening thus made, and through the embrasure, pieces of the masonry flew into the casemate. Other pieces of the masonry were knocked off the inside of the wall, and fell into the casemate adjoining the one fired at.

As a whole, however, the masonry stood better than it did at Fort Monroe. The impact of the shot was more localized in its effect, and the superior solidity of the structure was otherwise apparent. This trial, as a whole, was no more reassuring to forts and their builders than the one at Fort Monroe. Though the masonry stood better here, the iron did not do so well, and was apparently of not so good a quality. The casemate fired at was, as in the former case, reduced to a condition which would not make it an inviting place for gunners. Some of the damage could have been prevented by the addition of an inner lining; but we do not see that this would have materially affected the result. Our engineer officers have put our existing fortifications to a severe test in these two experiments. If they had any doubts before as to their value, they can have none now. Some of these officers, at least, are able and fair-minded men, and we have no doubt that they will be able to turn their recent experience to good account.

The problem before them is a difficult one; but they have set themselves resolutely to work for its solution. Let them not be too closely bound by the apparent necessities of their position. These are revolutionary times, and the change in all the conditions of attack necessitates a correspondingly radical change in all the conditions of defence. There is a great reputation in store for the man who shall solve the problem of defence. Though engineer officers the world over are at work upon it, we venture our "guess" that, if the problem is solved at all, it will be by a Yankee.

A HINT FOR THE SPANIARDS.

THE Spaniards are still debating whom they shall choose to rule over them. The feeling in favor of a republic is reported to be increasing; but it is doubtful whether the leaders of the recent revolution are willing to accept so radical a change, or whether the people themselves are prepared for it. If they conclude to establish a new dynasty, they will have great difficulty in finding a monarch upon whom the various parties can unite. MONTPENSIER does not develop the strength it was supposed he would, and there is no foreign prince whose claims to the throne are sufficiently strong to silence opposition; and, besides, the introduction of a foreign prince means the introduction of troublesome foreign influences. The Spaniards may gain the friendship of one nation in this way, but in so doing they will secure the ill-will of others, and subject themselves to all sorts of intrigues from without.

Now, as we wish well to the Spaniards, who are a noble people, and have suffered most sadly from misrule, we have thought the matter over for them; and have a proposition to make to General PRIM and his friends which promises a happy solution of their difficulties. Let all parties lay aside their contentions and unite upon our own Admiral FARAGUT, as the people's choice for king or emperor, whichever they prefer. The Admiral certainly has stronger claims to the Spanish throne than any of the foreign princes whose names have been suggested. He is Spanish by descent, is proud of his old Castilian origin, and talks Spanish like a native. Moreover, he has had an invaluable experience in the practical workings of free institutions, and we will answer for it with our editorial head that he does not prove a despot. So sturdy a republican as he is ought to be acceptable to the democrats, if they find themselves forced to accept a monarchy, and the monarchists are too much divided in opinion to object, so long as their desire for a king is gratified in some sort. Certainly, General PRIM, Admiral TOPERO, and the other military leaders ought not to object to a man of the Admiral's standing as an officer. By all means, then, let the Spaniards crown him DAVID the First.

It would be a severe sacrifice for the Admiral to resign his position at the head of the American Navy, to accept a crown; but he may be willing to sacrifice much for the opportunity to regenerate a nation. With him at their head, the Spaniards will be able to establish relations with this country which will be really more valuable to them than the friendship of half of Europe. They will secure, too, the good-will of all the European liberals; they will be put under excellent schooling for the final establishment of a republic; and when the Admiral decides that they are ready for it, we have no doubt that he will save them the trouble of another revolution by inaugurating the republic himself.

We publish elsewhere the official report of General CUSTER's expedition against a band of Cheyennes, which resulted in a glorious victory, being the first-fruits of SHERIDAN's winter campaign against the Indians. The action was short, sharp, and decisive, and was but a foretaste of the "salty dose" which the "gallant PHIL" and his bold troopers have prepared for the redskins who dare defy the might of their "Great Father" Uncle Samuel.

THE ARMY.

ON Saturday, December 12th, the Court of Inquiry, in the case of Brevet Major-General A. B. Dyer, will, by authority of the War Department, adjourn until January 11, 1868.

GENERAL Orders No. 11, series of 1868, Headquarters District of Texas, directing the enforcement of Quarantine for that State, will be suspended on and after December 1, 1868.

THE headquarters, field, staff and band, Twelfth Infantry, together with companies A, G, H, and J, moved from Russell Barracks to Lincoln Barracks, Washington, D. C., at 7 A. M., November 27th. Company D, with Major Parker and Lieutenant Kraszynski remain in charge of Government property at Russell Barracks until said property is disposed of.

WITH a view to concentrating the troops of the District of Louisiana, the posts of New Iberia and Lake Providence, La., will be abandoned as military stations, by order of Brevet Major-General Buchanan. Company G, Twentieth Infantry, now at New Iberia, will proceed to Shreveport, La., and report to the commanding officer for duty at that post. Company I, Twentieth Infantry, now at Lake Providence, will proceed to Baton Rouge, La., and report to the commanding officer of the regiment for duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders No. 32, June 29, 1868, from Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, is modified to read as follows:

The actual extra expenses of officers on Engineer Boards, not exceeding one dollar per diem, will be paid from the appropriations for contingencies of fortifications and for river and harbor improvements, respectively, by engineer disbursing officers, upon general certificates of the officers concerned that such extra expenses have been actually incurred. Detailed statements of items are not called for.

THE following orders have been issued by the War Department:

Persons employed in the engineer service, above the grade of laborers and ordinary mechanics, will receive mileage for travel on duty under orders at the rate of ten cents per mile, which will be paid from the appropriations applicable to the works upon which such persons are employed. The above will apply to future expenditures of the nature specified, as well as to those now suspended by the accounting officers, as requiring the sanction of the Secretary of War until further orders.

The following non-commissioned officers being deemed unnecessary under the present circumstances of the Army, will not be appointed, except by special authority from the Adjutant-General's office: For a company of infantry and of artillery not mounted, the company quartermaster sergeant and four of the corporals; for a regiment of cavalry, artillery and infantry, the regimental commissary-sergeant and regimental hospital steward. The reduction to be made under this order will be brought about gradually by not filling vacancies which may occur in the grades designated.

BREVET Major-General McDowell, commanding Department of the East, makes the following remarks upon the proceedings of a Court-martial in the case of a non-commissioned officer:

It appears that the prisoner asked to have Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, U. S. Army, the attending surgeon of the post, summoned in his defence; that he was so summoned, but failed to appear; and that, although present in the building where the court was in session, no measure was taken by the court to enforce his attendance or delay the case until his evidence could be procured; and it does not appear from the record that the court took any action to ascertain from the prisoner what he intended to prove by the witness, or whether or not it would admit the testimony desired; or that it did not deem the testimony—if obtained—as of any importance.

This leaves the prisoner with a fair claim that he has not had a fair trial, and that his constitutional right has not been secured to him.

The proceedings are, therefore, not approved, and the prisoner will be released from confinement and restored to duty with his company.

MAJOR-GENERAL Howard has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of War, asking for an investigation of the way in which the Freedmen's Bureau has been managed:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, December 2, 1868.

Hon. J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War.

SIR: I have the honor to request that this letter may be considered as supplementary to my annual report to Congress. The object of it is to request, through you, that Congress appoint a committee to make a thorough examination and report of the administration of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, from the 12th day of May, 1865, to the 31st day of December, 1868, when the bureau proper is closed by limitation of law. Such an examination will enable Con-

gress and the country to ascertain the facts with regard to a work of great importance, that has cost a large outlay of the public money, and intense anxiety and labor on the part of those officers who have endeavored conscientiously to execute the trusts committed to them; a work that claims to have been largely instrumental in carrying out the benevolent purposes of the General Government toward those who were to pass suddenly from the condition of slaves to that of free men, endowed with the right and privileges of citizenship. The propriety of asking for such an examination and report will, I believe, commend itself to your judgment as the best method of placing on record an impartial history of emancipation, its consequences, and its further demands in this country. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General commanding.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sheridan, on November 29th, from his Headquarters, in the Field, "Depot on the North Canadian River, at the junction of Beaver Creek, Indian Territory," issued the following order to his command:

The Major-General commanding announces to this command the defeat, by the Seventh Regiment of Cavalry, of a large band of Cheyenne Indians, under the celebrated chief Black Kettle, reinforced by the Arapahoes under Little Raven, and Kiowas under Satanta, on the evening of the 27th inst., on the Washita River, near the Antelope Hills, Indian Territory, resulting in a loss to the savages of 103 warriors killed, including Black Kettle; the capture of 53 squaws and children, 875 ponies, 1,123 buffalo robes and skins, 535 pounds of powder, 1,050 pounds of lead, 4,000 arrows, 700 pounds of tobacco, besides rifles, pistols, saddles, bows, lariats, and immense quantities of dried meat and other winter provisions; the complete destruction of their village, and the almost total annihilation of the Indian band. The loss to the Seventh Cavalry was two officers killed, Major Joel H. Elliott and Captain Louis L. Hamilton, and nineteen enlisted men, and three officers wounded; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Barnitz, badly; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Custer and Second Lieutenant T. J. March, slightly, with eleven enlisted men.

The energy and rapidity shown during one of the heaviest snowstorms that has visited this section of the country, with the temperature below freezing point, and the gallantry and bravery displayed, resulting in such signal success, reflects the highest credit upon both the officers and men of the Seventh Cavalry, and the major-general commanding, while regretting the loss of such gallant soldiers as Major Elliott and Captain Hamilton, who fell while gallantly leading their men, desires to express his thanks to the officers and men engaged in the battle of the Washita, and his special congratulations are tendered to their distinguished commander, Brevet Major-General George A. Custer, for the efficient and gallant services rendered, which have characterized the opening of the campaign against hostile Indians south of the Arkansas.

THE following is a roster of commissioned officers of the Thirty-sixth Regiment U. S. Infantry, for November. Headquarters Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory:

COLONEL.—John Gibbon, brevet major-general, Fort Sanders, W. T., commanding regiment and Rocky Mountain District, Department of the Platte.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.—H. A. Morrow, brevet colonel, Fort Bridger, U. T., commanding post.

MAJOR.—W. H. Lewis, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Camp Douglas, U. T., commanding post.

ADJUTANT.—W. S. Starring, Fort Sanders, W. T., acting assistant adjutant-general Rocky Mountains District, Department of the Platte.

QUARTERMASTER.—W. H. Male, brevet captain, Fort Sanders, W. T.

CAPTAINS.—H. R. Mizner, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Fort Bridger, U. T., commanding Company F; J. H. Knight, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Camp Douglas, U. T., commanding Company A; J. L. Proctor, Camp Douglas, U. T., commanding Company D; J. McClintock, brevet major (G), Fort D. A. Russell, D. T., in arrest; D. W. Benham, brevet major, Camp Douglas, U. T., commanding Company C; F. Phisterer, Fort Bridger, U. T., commanding Company H; T. S. Kirkland, (B), on leave for sixty days; A. McArthur, Fort Bridger, U. T., commanding Company I; G. L. Tyler, Camp Douglas, U. T., commanding Company K; J. P. W. Neill, Fort Bridger, U. T., commanding Company E.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.—H. G. Litchfield, brevet lieutenant-colonel (F), Omaha, Neb., aide-de-camp on staff of Brevet Major-General C. C. Augur, commanding Department of the Platte; H. M. Benson, (C), Camp Douglas, U. T., acting commissary of subsistence and post adjutant; H. H. Link, Fort Bridger U. T., with Company I; A. H. Wands, Camp Douglas, U. T., with Company K; H. G. Brown, brevet major, (E), San Francisco, Cal., aide-de-camp on staff of Brevet Major-General Ord, commanding Department of California; W. L. Foulk, (G), Camp Douglas, U. T., commanding company; J. W. Jacobs, (B), on general recruiting service U. S. Army; A. E. Woodson, Camp Douglas, U. T., with Company A; W. Harmon, Camp Douglas, U. T., with Company D; J. A. Haughey, (H), Fort Bridger, U. T., commanding Company B, and assistant commissary of post.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.—L. M. Hughes, Fort Bridger, U. T., with Company E; Charles Hay, Camp Douglas, U. T., with Company A; A. W. Greely, (C), Washington, D. C., acting signal officer; L. F. Burnett, brevet captain (F), Louisville, Ky., acting assistant adjutant-general in office of assistant commissary Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Kentucky; D. B. Abrahams, Camp Douglas, U. T., with Company G; M. L. Brandt, (H), Fort Bridger, U. T., post adjutant; W. L. Clarke, Camp Douglas, U. T., with Company K.

ARMY PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN Walter Clifford, Thirty-fourth Infantry, has been granted leave of absence for fifteen days, to go beyond the limits of the Fourth Military District.

BREVET Major-General W. P. Carlin, major Thirty-fourth Infantry, has been granted leave of absence for fifteen days, to go beyond the limits of the Fourth Military District.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of ten days, has been granted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Wolverton, assistant surgeon U. S. Army.

BREVET Major-General S. P. Heintzelman has received leave of absence for two months. The general left New York in the early part of the week for Washington, D. C., where he expects to spend some weeks.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel James Biddle, captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, has been granted leave of absence for twenty days, to go beyond the limits of the Fourth Military District.

FIRST Lieutenant W. C. Beach, adjutant Twenty-fourth Infantry, has been granted leave of absence for twenty days, to go beyond the limits of the Fourth Military District, with permission to apply to the War Department for an extension of forty days.

SECOND Lieutenant W. A. Newton, Thirty-fourth Infantry, has been granted leave of absence for twenty days, to go beyond the limits of the Fourth Military District, with permission to apply to the War Department for an extension of ten days.

BREVET Major-General J. L. Donaldson, assistant quartermaster-general, having reported to headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, Brevet Major-General L. C. Easton, deputy quartermaster-general, has been relieved from duty as acting chief quartermaster, and will return to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and report to the major-general commanding Department of the Missouri, as the chief quartermaster of that department.

THE following named officers, serving in the Military Division of the Pacific, detailed on general recruiting service by their regimental commanders, have been ordered to proceed without delay, via Panama, to New York City, and there report for duty to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, Superintendent General Recruiting Service: First Lieutenant M. J. Fitzgerald, Ninth Infantry; First Lieutenant T. F. Tobey, Fourteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant F. E. Camp, Thirty-second Infantry.

THE following is a transcript from Officers' Register at Headquarters, Department of Louisiana, for the week ending November 28, 1868: C. E. Morse, first lieutenant Twenty-sixth Infantry; Jno. B. Johnson, captain Sixth Cavalry, brevet lieutenant-colonel; Thomas Latchford, first lieutenant Twentieth Infantry; Samuel K. Thompson, second lieutenant Thirty-ninth Infantry; C. Rodney Layton, captain Eleventh Infantry, brevet major; Geo. E. Ford, first lieutenant Thirty-ninth Infantry; J. G. Tilford, major Seventh Cavalry, brevet lieutenant-colonel; Jos. A. Mower, colonel Thirty-ninth Infantry, brevet major-general.

PURSUANT to information contained in a letter from the adjutant-general of the Army, of date November 24, 1868, the following promotions of officers belonging to regiments in the Department of Louisiana, are announced: Twentieth U. S. Infantry, Second Lieutenant J. S. Allanson, to be first lieutenant, vice Viall, which carries him to Company B; Tenth U. S. Infantry, First Lieutenant Luke O'Reilly, to be captain, vice Kirby, which carries him to Company A. The officers above-named will join the companies to which they have been promoted, as soon as practicable.

A MILITARY commission was appointed to convene at Austin, Texas, on Wednesday, the 25th day of November, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it, by authority from this headquarters. Detail for the commission: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. K. Schwenk, captain Forty-first Infantry; First Lieutenant H. S. Howe, Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieutenant J. P. Richardson, Twenty-sixth Infantry; First Lieutenant C. H. Greene, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. A. A. Robinson, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant T. C. Barden, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, judge-advocate.

THE following changes have taken place in the command of Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, during the week ending December 4th, viz.: Brevet Major Fred. F. Whitehead, first lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry, joined depot for duty; Brevet Major F. D. Ogilby, captain Thirty-third Infantry, relieved from duty and ordered to join his regiment, Department of the South; Brevet Captain Mark Walker, first lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry, relieved from duty and ordered to join his regiment, Department of Louisiana. Thirty-nine recruits left depot en route to Fort Monroe, Va., (for artillery companies serving at that place), under the command of Brevet Captain I. E. Putnam, first lieutenant Twelfth Infantry.

THE following is a transcript from officers' register at the Headquarters Department of Louisiana, for the week ending November 22, 1868: November 16th M. L. Courtney, first lieutenant Thirty-ninth Infantry, brevet major U. S. Army; A. A. Harbach, captain Twentieth Infantry; William V. Wolfe, second lieutenant Thirty-fifth Infantry; November 19th, James F. Randlett, captain Thirty-ninth Infantry; E. G. Manning, second lieutenant Fifth Infantry; F. T. Bennett, captain Thirty-ninth Infantry; November 20th, Frederick E. Prime, major Corps of Engineers, brevet colonel U. S. Army; Archibald Rogle, first lieutenant Thirty-ninth Infantry, brevet captain U. S. Army; Charles E. Morse, first lieutenant Twenty-sixth Infantry; Jno. B. Johnson, captain Sixth Cavalry, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

(Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending December 7, 1868.)

Tuesday, December 1st.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the extension of leave of absence granted Captain H. A. Theaker, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 227, September 23, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended ten days.

A Board of Examination having found Post Chaplain Vincent Palen "incapacitated for active service, and that said incapacity results from sickness and exposure in the line of his duty while a hospital chaplain in 1863," the President directs that he be retired from service with pay proper alone, in accordance with section 17 of the act approved August 3, 1861.

So much of paragraph 14 of Special Orders No. 266, November 6, 1868, from this office, as directs the Superintendent-General Recruiting Service to order Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Parke, captain Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, to his regiment, on his being relieved from recruiting service, and as soon as a first lieutenant of the Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry reports to him for recruiting service for the ensuing two years, is hereby suspended until Colonel Parke completes the duty upon which he is now engaged at the headquarters Department of the East.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following-named officers are hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters while they were awaiting orders in this city and St. Louis, Mo., during the months of September, October, and November, 1867, omitting the time occupied in travelling under orders, provided they were not furnished in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere: Major-General W. S. Hancock, Brevet-Colonel W. G. Mitchell, captain Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major W. P. Wilson, captain Twenty-first U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major Robert Chandler, captain Thirtieth U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for two months is hereby granted Brevet Major-General S. P. Heintzelman, colonel Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Captain Alfred B. Taylor, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Cavalry, with Mr. Alexander Dundar, veterinary surgeon, will proceed, without delay, to the Fifth Military District, for the purpose of giving the instruction contemplated by General Orders No. 73, August 21, 1868, from this office, to the farriers, veterinary surgeons, and officers of the Army in that district. He will report their arrival at district headquarters.

Upon the recommendation of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Gilman, captain and commissary of subsistence, is, in addition to the present duties, hereby assigned, as purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence at St. Paul, Minnesota.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General George D. Ramsay, brigadier-general U. S. Army (retired), will proceed to Fort Delaware, Delaware, to witness the experimental firing to take place at that post December 3, 1868. On the completion of this duty, he will return to his proper station.

Wednesday, December 2d.

A Board of Examination having found Brevet Captain E. R. P. Shurly, first lieutenant Twenty-seventh Infantry, "incapacitated for active service, and that said incapacity results from wounds received in the line of his duty," the President directs that his name be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or from some injury incident thereto, in accordance with section 17 of the Act approved August 3, 1861.

Permission to delay reporting at the headquarters of his regiment for thirty days after the completion of the duties assigned him in Special Orders No. 24, November 25, 1868, from Headquarters Post of Columbia, Columbia, Tennessee, is hereby granted Captain E. S. Huntington, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General A. E. Shiras, assistant commissary of subsistence, will proceed to Fort Delaware, Delaware, to witness the experimental firing to take place at that post on the 3d instant. On the completion of this duty he will return to his proper station.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the extension of leave of absence granted Captain T. S. Kirtland, Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 278, November 20, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended ten days.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Brevet Major-General C. R. Woods, lieutenant-colonel Thirty-third U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. Perin, surgeon; Brevet Major W. R. Lowe, captain Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; will assemble at the Depot General Recruiting Service, Newport Barracks, Kentucky, on the eighth day of December, 1868, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate and report upon the loss of several hundred dollars' worth of quartermaster's stores stolen from the storehouse at that depot during the months of August and September, 1868. The Board will ascertain and fix the responsibility for any loss that may be found. The junior member of the board will record the proceedings.

Leave of absence for four months is hereby granted Brevet Captain Thomas Britton, first lieutenant Sixth U. S. Infantry. This leave not to take effect until after the provisions of General Orders No. 27, October 8, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the South, have been fulfilled.

Thursday, December 3d.

Permission to delay joining his station until his tender of resignation shall have been acted upon is hereby granted First Lieutenant R. W. Petrikin, Corps of Engineers.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Tilford, major Seventh U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 122, October 28, 1868, from Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby further extended until April 30, 1869.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant William J. Driggs, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 70, November 7, 1868, from Headquarters Department of Louisiana, is hereby extended twenty days.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, will forward, without delay, under proper charge, all disposable recruits at that post to Fort Harker, Kansas, where they will be reported to Major-General Sheridan, for assignment.

Friday, December 4th.

The following assignment made by the chief of engineers has been approved, and is hereby announced for the information of all concerned: Captain James W. Cuyler, Corps of Engineers, to be relieved from the command of Company E, Engineers, by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Hains, captain Corps of Engineers, and proceed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he will report to Brevet Colonel Junius B. Wheeler, major Corps of Engineers, for duty.

Paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 30, from Headquarters Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, dated November 11, 1868, transferring Second Lieutenant John W. Bean (brevet captain) from Company K to Company C, is hereby confirmed.

Hospital Steward Franklin E. Brower, U. S. Army, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Surgeon James F. Weeds will report in person to the commanding officer, Nashville, Tennessee, for duty as post surgeon at that post, and by letter to the commanding general and to the medical director Department of the Cumberland.

Saturday, December 5th.

Hospital Steward John Storey, U. S. Army, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving, to enable him to accept the appointment of Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

As soon as the interest of the service will permit, the General commanding Fifth Military District will grant a furlough for sixty days to Sergeant Henry James, Company B, Ninth U. S. Cavalry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Captain Edward Simonon, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 234, September 30, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended until further orders.

Upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following-named medical officers, (recently appointed) are hereby assigned to duty as follows: Assistant Surgeon S. G. Coudrey, to report to the commanding officer and to the post surgeon Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, for temporary duty at that post; Assistant Surgeon A. W. Wiggins, to report to the superintendent and to the post surgeon Military Academy, West Point, New York, for temporary duty at that post; Assistant Surgeon Frederick W. Elbreg, to report to the commanding officer and to the post surgeon, Fort Columbus, New York harbor, for temporary duty at that post; Assistant Surgeon Ezra Woodruff, to report to the commanding general and to the medical director Department of the Cumberland, for assignment to duty; Assistant Surgeon William R. Steinmetz, to report to the commanding officer and to the post surgeon Fort McHenry, Maryland, for temporary duty at that post, and by letter to the commanding general and to the medical director Department of Washington; Assistant Surgeon P. F. Harvey, to report to the commanding general and to the medical director Department of Louisiana, for assignment to duty.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Major-General A. McD. McCook, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 274, November 16, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended fifteen days.

Monday, December 7th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General A. S. Webb, lieutenant-colonel Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), is hereby authorized to draw commutation of quarters in this city from October 24, 1868, until the quarters for the commanding officer at Lincoln Barracks, Washington, D. C., are ready for occupation, provided he is not furnished in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Brevet Major F. D. Ogilby, captain Thirty-third U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the President, the assignment to duty of Brevet Brigadier-General John S. Simonson, colonel U. S. Army, (retired,) as member of a general Court-martial, convened by Special Orders No. 130, October 21, 1868, from headquarters Department of the Lakes, is hereby approved.

Brevet Brigadier-General John S. Simonson, colonel U. S. Army, (retired,) is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters while on duty at Fort Wayne, Michigan, as a member of the general Court-martial convened by Special Orders No. 130, October 21, 1868, from headquarters Department of the Lakes, provided he has not been furnished in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Paragraph 9, Special Orders No. 265, November 5, 1868, from this office, stopping the pay proper of the following-named officers, until the United States be reimbursed in the amount of two thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars and ninety-six cents, the value of subsistence stores stolen from the commissary depot at Tucson, Arizona Territory, on the night of the 24th of May, 1868, is hereby suspended until further orders: Brevet Brigadier-General T. L. Crittenden, colonel Thirty-second U. S. Infantry; Captain G. C. Smith, assistant quartermaster.

SERGEANT Cornelius O'Brien of the West Point detachment, was recently murderously assaulted by an unknown man, who inflicted on him wounds of which the sergeant died. There is no clue or trace of the murderer, nor is any reason assigned for the commission of the deed.

THE ARMY REUNION.

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Armies of the Ohio, Tennessee, Georgia and Cumberland, recently held in Chicago, the following address was read by General McClurg and adopted:

HEADQUARTERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ARMIES OF THE CUMBERLAND, TENNESSEE, OHIO AND GEORGIA, CHICAGO, NOV. 28, 1868.

Soldiers of the Armies of the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Ohio and Georgia.

The regular annual meeting of the soldiers of the Armies of the Cumberland and the Tennessee, has been called to meet at Chicago on the 15th and 16th of December next; and Lieutenant-General Sherman, in his letter of April 20th, has invited the officers of the Armies of Ohio and Georgia to assemble at the same time and place, in order that those who so long fought side by side may unite in a general reunion, and cement more closely the old friendships of the field, and to revive the recollection of those years which must always claim place and precedence amid the tamer recollections of a lifetime.

Assurances have been received that the commanders of each of these armies, and many of their most distinguished officers, including Generals Grant and Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan, Schofield, Slocum and Howard, and most of the corps, division and brigade commanders, will be present.

Local committees, representing each of the armies, have been appointed, and a general executive committee organized, which is making all necessary preparations. The rendezvous of the Army of the Tennessee will be at the Tremont House; of the Armies of the Cumberland and Georgia, at the Sherman House; and of the Army of the Ohio at the Briggs House. Officers now in the service are requested to appear in their uniforms; others in citizens dress, wearing the badges of their respective armies and societies.

Arrangements have been perfected by which all railroads centring at Chicago, with their connecting lines, will convey those attending, at reduced rates. To assist in decorations, all who have corps, division, brigade or regimental colors, are requested to forward them by express to Major W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago.

During the daytime of the 15th and 16th, the different societies will hold their separate meetings in halls provided for the purpose.

On the evening of the 15th, the address of welcome by Lieutenant-General Sherman, and the addresses to the different societies by the appointed orators, will be pronounced in Crosby's Opera House before the united societies.

On the night of the 16th, the general banquet will be given in the vast and beautiful Board of Trade Hall, which has been kindly tendered for the purpose. The difficulty of providing at a banquet such as this for so large a body of gentlemen, in entire uncertainty beforehand of how many will be present—whether one thousand or three—will be apparent to all, and the committees, unwilling to incur the risk of any shortcoming, feel the necessity of asking every one who intends to be present and who wishes to attend the banquet, to forward at once his application for a ticket, accompanied by his name, rank, and command. The names will be entered for tickets as received, and those who do not apply must not feel aggrieved if they are not provided for at the banquet.

The Committees are assured that this will be by far the most notable assemblage of soldiers that has occurred since the war.

It may be the only opportunity we shall have of meeting so large a body of our former companions in arms, and all entitled to membership in either of the societies are cordially invited to come and live again, for a few brief hours, bright as brief, in the glorious recollections of the past.

F. T. Sherman, Chairman; A. C. McClurg, A. H. Boyden, Local Committee Army of Cumberland.

John McArthur, Chairman; John M. Corse, Joseph Stockton, W. E. Strong, John Mason Loomis, D. H. Giles, Local Committee Army of Tennessee.

R. W. Smith, Chairman; W. Scott Stewart, W. W. Wheeler, Local Committee Army of Ohio.

A. C. McClurg, Chairman; E. S. Salomon, J. D. Morgan, Illinois; Wm. Cogswell, Massachusetts; H. A. Barnum, New York; W. H. Buck, Ohio, Committee Army of Georgia.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London Times in speaking of French soldiers in time of peace, says: As a rule, I apprehend that few armies behave better when in garrison at home than that of France. Whatever may be his private conviction of the immeasurable inferiority of the pekin, the trouper does not often betray it, but comports himself altogether, whether in public places or walking the streets, with much gentleness and decorum. General Govon used to say, when commanding in Rome, that the French soldier is a child incapable of hurting anybody without real provocation. And so, as a rule, he undoubtedly is. Even those bearded, truculent-looking, semi-Arab Zouaves, are most inoffensive individuals in peace time, and generally immense favorites with the small children with whose nursemaids they carry on comical flirtations in the Tuileries, Champs Elysees, and other promenades of pleasant Paris. And as the soldier is generally rather a popular person, to whom nobody bears a grudge, he would be in perfect security from attack, even if he discontinued carrying his tranchelard or coupe-choux, as he is prone picturesquely to denominate his sword or sabre-bayonet. He might walk about quite safely without any offensive harm whatever, and would need no defence from aggression beyond his habitual good behavior, and respect and good-will his uniform inspires.

N. GEORGE Evans, formerly captain in the Second U. S. Cavalry, and more recently a brigadier-general in the Southern service, recently died at Midway, Bullock County, Alabama.

THE NAVY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

REAR-ADMIRAL Theodorus Bailey has been removed from Oyster Bay, L. I., to Washington, D. C. His present address is No. 264 F street, in that city.

THE steamer *Wateree*, which was washed ashore at Arica by the tidal wave, has been sold by auction to E. W. Sartin for \$6,500.

A DISPATCH from Madrid dated December 7th, 1868, says the *Sucutara* has put into Malaga to repair damages sustained in a collision with the French bark *Justine*.

UNITED STATES school-ship *Saratoga* has been ordered to New London, Ct., where she will remain during the winter.

AT last accounts the United States steamer *Cyane* was at Panama. The *Pensacola*, flag-ship of the North Pacific Squadron, which was expected there, changed her course at Acapulco and went north again.

THE United States steamers *Nyack* and *Kearsarge* left Lima, Peru, last month for the South. Admiral Turner, with the *Powhatan*, was to sail from the same place shortly after for Valparaiso. The *Dakota* was expected at Lima.

THE arrival of the United States steamers *Resaca*, from Mazatlan, and *Mohongo* from Honolulu, at San Francisco, November 28th, is announced. The *Mohongo* has made an unsuccessful search for the shoal off Farallones Islands, recently reported by the bark *J. Ber teaux*.

LAST week R. D. Bogert, a clerk of the paymaster of the receiving-ship *Vermont*, at the New York Navy-yard, absconded, having in his possession about \$12,000 belonging to the United States. The report which appeared in several of the daily papers, that the absconding clerk was formerly paymaster in the Volunteer Navy, is a mistake, although he did serve as captain's clerk to several distinguished naval officers. The latest reports give no definite information as to the whereabouts of the defaulter, although it is generally thought that he has gone to Cuba.

THE two Peruvian turret iron-clads, formerly the United States iron-clads *Oneta* and *Catauba*, but now named the *Atahualpa* and *Marco Capos*, left New Orleans, Dec. 6th, for the Pacific coast. The fitting out of these vessels has been pushed forward with great activity lately. They are in complete sea-going condition and are fully manned and armed. The executive officers are all Americans, and among them are some who took the *Ram Stonewall* to Japan. Señors Garcia and Mendina, the Peruvian Minister and Secretary of Legation at Washington and the officers of the vessel entertained General Rousseau and several gentlemen of New Orleans at a dinner previous to the departure of the vessels. The vessels expect to meet their convoy shortly after leaving the Mississippi River.

PASSED Assistant Surgeon H. P. Babcock, U. S. Navy, who has for some time been attached to the *Michigan*, has been ordered to the *Franklin*, which is about to join the European Squadron. Dr. Babcock, however, has resigned his commission in the Navy, and has accepted the position of surgeon in the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He has been appointed to the new steamer *America*, which will sail from New York about the first of next February to run on the California, China, and Japan route. It will be remembered that last spring Surgeon Babcock was tried by a Naval Court-martial, for writing a humorous article relative to the cruise of the *Sacramento*, and was sentenced to suspension for six months. This sentence was remitted by the Secretary of the Navy in last July, upon the ground that there was really no malicious intention in the article referred to, and upon a recommendation signed by two-thirds of the court.

A DISPATCH received at the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral S. C. Rowan, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, dated Hiogo, Japan, October 2d, reports the flag-ship *Piscataqua* at Hiogo, the *Idaho* at Nagasaki, the *Shenandoah* at Yokohama, the *Monocacy* and *Iroquois* at Hiogo, the *Ashuelot* at Nagasaki, the *Aroostook* off Foo Chow and the island of Formosa, the *Unadilla* at Hong Kong, and the *Maumee* at Nagasaki. The following changes have taken place in the squadron: Lieutenant-Commander McCarthy, detached from *Monocacy*, to be navigating officer of *Shenandoah*; Commander Law takes command of *Ashuelot*, vice Lieutenant Yates, who is to take command of *Unadilla*; Lieutenant Commander Hatfield to report for passage home on *Shenandoah*; Lieutenant Commander Dana, detached from *Shenandoah*, to be executive officer of *Ashuelot*; Lieutenant Commander Glidden of *Monocacy*, Chew of *Ashuelot*, Kellogg and Silsby of *Aroostook*, also report for passage home in *Shenandoah*; Ensigns Richard Burrill and Taft detached from *Idaho* to *Monocacy*. The *Shenandoah* will proceed to Boston via Cape of Good Hope.

THE owner of the English yacht *Cambria*, which was the winner in the recent regatta around the Isle of Wight, in which the American yacht *Sappho*, was one of the contestants, has sent a communication to Commodore Stebbins, President of the New York Yacht Club, inviting the Club to select their swiftest yacht to compete for the championship or Queen's prize, which was carried away by the yacht *America* in 1851. Mr. J. G. Bennett, Jr., owner of the schooner yacht *Dauntless*, has accepted the challenge of the *Cambria* for an ocean race, to take place next September, either from Cowes to New York or from the former place to the Azores and back, or over a course of not less than three thousand miles at sea. It will be recollected that the cup which the *America* won in 1851, was presented to the New York Yacht Club under conditions which

make it perpetually a challenge cup for friendly competition between foreign nations. Next Fall will, therefore, be a lively time among yachtsmen, and, in the meantime, a renewed interest will, undoubtedly, be felt in this exhilarating sport.

THE following is an extract from a letter from the flag-ship *Pensacola* dated off Acapulco, Mexico, Nov. 20, 1868. We left Mazatlan on the 13th Nov., touching at San Blas and leaving the *Lackawanna* and *Resaca* at Mazatlan. The *Resaca*, however, was to sail in a day or two for San Francisco. All quiet at Mazatlan. General Corona was about to start to City of Mexico, to consult with Juarez as to the best means of bringing Losado, the Governor of Jalisco to obedience and loyalty to the general Government. Losado is a sort of an independent Sovereign, who, for many years has done pretty much as he pleased. He has hitherto successfully resisted all the efforts of Government and individual rivals to overthrow him. He is a full blooded Indian, and has a large and well disciplined army. Corona is supposed to be favorably disposed toward Losado. We hear of no yellow fever on this coast at present. Health of the Squadron excellent as far as heard from. Weather clear, and quite hot—like July in New York. We experienced no manifestation of the shocks of the earthquake which visited San Francisco on the 21st: we were, however, at this time two days out from San Francisco, moving down the coast. Lieutenant-Commander Howison, late executive officer of flag-ship *Pensacola*, starts for the east on the steamer which leaves Acapulco on the 21st or 22nd November. Our ship is in harbor at Acapulco, this the 20th Nov. Lieutenant-Commander Ames relieves Mr. Howison as executive officer of *Pensacola*. The *Pensacola* will not go further southward at present, but in a few days will return to Gulf of California, thence to San Francisco.

A PHILADELPHIA paper of Dec. 3d, gives the following account of the recent raising of the hull of the *New Ironsides*:

About a year ago it was announced that Mr. David Boyd, Jr., had purchased what was left of the famous frigate, the *New Ironsides*, after she was burned at League Island, and that he intended to have the ship raised. Difficult as this seemed, when the enormous weight of the hull and machinery of the vessel was considered, it has been to a large extent accomplished. The first step was to engage the necessary appliances and men, the pontoons, the divers, etc. By means of these and the derricks used all the heavy plates that had been displaced by the fire, and which had fallen into the hull of the vessel, were removed, and also the four large boilers, these latter weighing in the aggregate two hundred tons. The boilers were found to be uninjured by the fire. When all the loose irons had been removed, eighteen two-inch chains were swung under the hull. Some of these were in thirty-two feet water near the stern of the ship. After the chains were placed and attached to the pontoons, the latter were sunk to the water's edge at low tide, and as the tide raised at the next flood the enormous hull of the *Ironsides* was slowly lifted from the mud, where it had lain so long, and once more floated, supported by the pontoons. On Tuesday afternoon of this week the *Ironsides* and the pontoons were got into position to be drifted with the flood tide up the river, and the whole mass, guided by steam tugs, was carried about a mile up to a favorable spot on the Horse Shoe, where it was placed on the shoal.

Yesterday the vessel was still further lifted about six feet, and by flood-tide of to-day it is expected to raise her sufficiently out of the water so as to take her over the bar to the Jersey shore. When that is done she is to be finally pumped out. It is believed that her costly engines have not been much injured by the fire. If this shall turn out to be the case, and the hull is not too much damaged, it is the purpose of her present owner to rebuild the ship. This whole enterprise is of the most remarkable character for a private citizen.

The magnitude of this undertaking will be more readily understood by considering the following details of the size and weight of the ship: Her dimension were 240 feet in length, 58 feet 6 inches in beam, 25 feet depth. Her armament was 16 11-inch Dahlgren guns and two 200 pound Parrotts. The weight of wood work in her hull was 1,995 tons; iron plating, 820 tons; engines and boilers, 300 tons; anchors and chains, 73 tons; and copper sheathing and bolts, 55 tons, making a total of 3,213 tons. Captain I. J. Merritt has had the superintendence of the work, and his pontoons were those applied for this successful result.

FOREIGN NAVAL MATTERS.

THE electric light is to be used for a new lighthouse at Brindisi, in the Adriatic. This is the first experiment of the kind made in Italy.

A RELIEF monument to the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier, was unveiled at St. Paul's Cathedral on the 13th of November.

THE question of the preservation of iron ships, about which there has been so much discussion, is again revived by a note just published by M. Jouvin. His process consists in doubling the zinc on the hull, but in such a way that a sort of battery in a state of tension—not of current—is formed.

THE Deptford Dockyard, one of the most ancient dockyards in Great Britain, is to be abolished early in the next year. It was at this yard that Peter the Great learned the art of shipbuilding, and his house is still to be seen at the bottom of Czar street, Deptford. On the 14th of November, a new screw sloop, to mount six guns, was launched from this yard. Although the yard will be abolished, the victualling establishment will be continued. A million canisters of preserved beef are now being prepared there for the Navy.

THE Austrians are building a powerful armor-plated screw-ship in the Adriatic, which is to be called the *Lissa*, and, having invited English and foreigners to compete for the supply of 6-inch plates with which the ship is to

be covered, the trial came off at Pola on the 8th of October, and the result was the triumph of the English competitors, the Messrs. Brown and Messrs. Cammell of Sheffield. They beat the celebrated French firm of Pater-Gaudet, and completely outstripped two Austrian houses which competed.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Army and Navy Gazette* presents strong arguments in favor of establishing a school of instruction, similar to that provided for the Army, for the instruction of naval cooks. He draws a sad picture of the cooking in the navy, and very reasonably attributes a vast deal of Jack's desire for drink to his failure to get palatable food. "Poor Jack," he says, "takes in a glass of rum, simply because his stomach declines the mahogany-like salt meat which some incompetent shipmate makes uneatable." What is demanded is a corps of trained cooks.

THE new Observatory at Neufchatel has rendered good service to chronometer-makers by enabling them to regulate their watches with more exactness. Prizes are now given to those makers whose watches approach nearest to perfection. A marine chronometer lately tested for two months gave 0.164 of a second as the mean variation from day to day. The improvement in common watches during five years will be seen by the following table of mean variations in twenty-four hours:—In 1862 the mean variation was 1.61 sec.; in 1863, 1.28 sec.; in 1864, 1.27 sec.; in 1865, 0.88 sec.; and in 1866, 0.74 sec. More than three-quarters of the chronometers observed in 1866 gave a mean variation per day of less than half a second.

PLUMBAGO was obtained from cast iron immersed in acidulated water in 1822; and, forty years later, Dr. Calvert produced the same result by placing it in sea and foul water. A dozen years earlier Mr. Mallet reported his well-known experiments on the corrosion of different kinds of iron in pure and foul atmospheres, and in clear, foul, acidulated, and salt waters, and arrived at the following general conclusions: That iron exposed to water holding air in combination corrodes on the surface, either uniformly or in places, by rust or by the conversion of the iron into plumbago; and that corrosion depends upon the want of homogeneity of the surface, or in its density or hardness, or in the combination of the carbon with the iron.

THE cannon of the *Royal George*, which had been submerged half a century, when first taken out were so soft that the metal could be cut with a knife, but immediately hardened on exposure to the air, and were again fired. Some muskets and cannon sunk in Lakes Erie and Ontario during the war of 1812, were, forty years afterward, found to be but slightly rusted. Mr. William Fairbairn cites many cases where iron ships, which had been ten to fifteen years in salt water, showed no corrosion. This subject was much discussed in England in 1850, and the unexpected absence of corrosion in wrought ironships, even on the interior surfaces and iron parts, was then attributed to the vibration of the metal, as was noticed on comparing the amount of the corrosion of railway bars in the track with those laid outside of it.

THE *Inconstant*, an iron-screw frigate, cased with wood, was launched at Pembroke Yard, on the 12th of November, in the presence of a distinguished company. Lady Campbell, daughter of the Earl of Cadwor, christening the vessel. The *Inconstant* is intended to be exceedingly swift. She combines finer lines than any ship of her size or tonnage in the British navy; in fact, in appearance she is described as a monster yacht. It is, therefore, expected in England, that with the enormous engine power she will possess she will excel in speed any man-of-war already afloat. The following are her dimensions and armament: Length between perpendiculars, 337 feet; breadth, extreme, 53 feet; depth of hold, 17½ feet; burden in tons, 4,066. Armament—main deck, ten 9-inch muzzle-loading rifle guns (side); upper deck, two 7-inch muzzle-loading rifle guns (revolving); four 7-inch ditto (side).

IN a brief note addressed to the President of the Royal Society, Professor Nordenfjöld, writing from Kobbé Bay, September 16th, communicates a few particulars of the Swedish Arctic expedition. The highest latitude to which the party were able to navigate their steamer was 81 deg. 9 min., where ice stopped them. This was the end of August; but a week later the sea was clear, and from one of the highest peaks of Parry Island "traces only of ice further northward" could be seen. The exploring steamer, after taking in the coal sent out for her use to Kobbé Bay, made again for the north, whether to pass a winter in the ice or not is at present uncertain. Meanwhile, the coal-ship returns to Sweden, bringing five of the exploring party, "with the rich geological, zoological, and botanical collections" made during the first part of the voyage. It is probable, therefore, that in a few weeks we shall get full particulars of all that the Swedish explorers have discovered and acquired since they crossed the Arctic Circle in July last.

THE *Japan Gazette*, of August 31st, contains the following account of the British iron-clad screw-ship *Ocean*, being struck by lightning: "During the thunderstorm yesterday morning, there was seen from the Bund a vivid flash of lightning, described by an eye-witness as the brightest by far of any he had ever seen, that, lasting some three or four seconds, seemed to play about the *Ocean* and the United States ship *Shenandoah*, and at last palpably burst. It was evidently quite close, for the thunder-clap followed instantaneously. On inquiry, it proved that the flash had gone down the lightning conductor into the water, but was apparently most unwilling to leave the iron sides of the great armor-plated *Ocean*. At length, on reaching the water, those on board tell us, it burst with a considerable noise—'like a hundred hand grenades,' was one account, and another, that it was 'like a case of rifles all going off together'—and a shower of large sparks were pelted against the sides of the ship and all around. No damage was done, nor indeed, was any trace of the dread visitor discernible

The value of good lightning conductors was never more conclusively proved."

THE *Revue Maritime et Coloniale* gives from an Austrian source the following particulars of the iron-clad fleet of North Germany. The fleet consists of five ships—the *Prince Adalbert*, *Arminius*, *Prince Royal*, *Fredrick Charles* and *King William*. The two first are copper ships, with three guns; the two next mount sixteen, and the last twenty-four guns. All the guns are rifled breech-loaders of Prussian construction. All the ships are of iron with the exception of the *Prince Adalbert*, which is a wooden vessel, and is also the smallest of the fleet, its tonnage being only 681, with engines of 300 (nominal) horse-power. The *King William* is the largest of the five, with a tonnage of 5,939, and engines of 1,150 horse-power. Two were constructed in France, one by M. Arnan of Bordeaux, the other by the Forges et Chantiers Company of the Mediterranean. The remaining three were built in England—two by Messrs. Samuda, of London, and the third, the largest, at the Thames Iron Works. The thickness of the plates used for these vessels varies from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches. "Les Luites de l'Autriche en 1866," the first volume of which has lately been published, states that the Austrian sea-going iron-clad fleet consists of two frigates of the first-class, three of the second and two of the third. They carry an aggregate of 213 guns and 2,592 men. There is also an iron-clad battery of position, with an armament of 16 guns and a crew of 229 men. The same publication gives the strength of the Italian iron-clad fleet at four frigates of 36 guns, four of 26, and three of 23 guns each, one ram with 2 guns, two corvettes of 20 guns, two sloops of 4 guns, and two batteries with 12 guns each—in all eighteen vessels, with an armament of 388 guns and an equipment of 7,358 men.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 28.—Surgeon W. K. Scofield, to duty at the Naval Rendezvous at Boston, Mass.

Assistant Surgeon James M. Scott, to duty at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

NOVEMBER 30.—Captain J. R. M. Mullany, to command the *Richmond*.

Commander A. A. Semmes, to command the *Portsmouth*.

DECEMBER 2.—Lieutenant-Commander H. De Haven, to duty at the Hydrographic office, Washington, D. C.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 28.—Passed Assistant Surgeon James M. Flint, from duty at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the *Franklin*.

NOVEMBER 30.—Captain Thomas G. Corbin, from command of the *Guerrero*, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain William H. Macomb, from duty as president of the Retiring Board, and ordered to command the *Kenosha*.

Chief Engineer W. H. Shock, from duty at the Washington Navy-yard, on December 15th, and ordered to duty on board the *Franklin*, and as chief engineer of the European Squadron.

Boatswain Andrew Milne, from duty at the Mare Island Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Ossipee*.

Boatswain John Walker, from duty on board the *Ossipee*, and ordered to duty at the Mare Island Navy-yard.

Sailmaker G. D. Marcy, from duty on board the *Independence*, and ordered to the *Jamestown*.

Gunner E. A. McDonald, from duty at the Mare Island Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Jamestown*.

RESIGNED.

NOVEMBER 28.—Passed Assistant Surgeon H. P. Babcock.

Master Oscar White.

NOVEMBER 30.—Ensign Samuel N. Kane.

PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

DECEMBER 2.—Commander E. P. McCrea.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 30.—Acting Master H. F. Moffatt, and Acting Ensign L. R. Chester, from duty at League Island, Pa., and granted leave for discharge.

Acting Master W. F. Pratt, from duty on board the receiving ship *Vermont*, and granted leave for discharge.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry C. Keene, from duty on board the receiving ship *Ohio*, and granted leave for discharge.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following-named Volunteer Naval officer has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting First Assistant Engineer J. M. Middleton.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending December 5, 1868:

B. M. Dove, captain, November 10th, at Key West, Fla.

Marcus Peterson, seaman, Mare Island, Cal.

Lawrence Kearny, commodore, November 29th, at Perth Amboy, N. J.

THE *London Lancet* thus speaks of the guard-room at the Horse-Guards: "To what tortures is poor humanity put for the sake of appearances! As if the misery of being compelled to sit on horseback for hours together in a stiff and complicated uniform, for the special admiration of small boys and nursemaids passing by, were not sufficient, the splendid fellows who form our household cavalry are compelled to undergo other sacrifices, which, if not so public, are not the less real on that account. Passing from the office of the Quartermaster-General, we requested a tall and bearded Scotchman, who was lounging about the Horse-Guards gate, to show his guard-room, which of course we expected to find in keeping with the whiteness of his breeches, or the shining of his boots and helmet. Alas! nothing of the kind. He offered to show his quarters, with a species of apology. "Take care," said he, as we passed along the dark corridor, with its glimmering gas to replace the daylight we had left—"take care, for it is sore dark, and ye may tumble up the steps. And so we groped our way into a wretched guard-room, with a miserable fire, and a few bare benches and tables, from which the remnants of dinner had been but just removed. Not a single comfort to be seen. The windows small and dark, and the place more conformable to the back kitchen of a pot-

house than to a place where decent men, in a clean and splendid uniform, might be expected to abide. There were thirteen men on guard, two corporals being lodged in separate rooms—one in a solitary cell below, the other in a dirty and neglected room above, where, most erroneously, he is supposed to sleep. Ascending an open staircase, we reached a large and comfortable barack room, where several weary warriors were resting on their beds, encased in uniform, not, we may reasonably suppose, in expectation of being called to sudden duty, but simply because the day was cold, and a single gaslight did scant duty for a fire. Nor was their kitchen in a better state. Descending below the surface of the earth, we found ourselves beneath an ancient looking crypt, reminding us strongly of cathedral vaults. Three coppers and a table constitute its furniture. All the food is boiled, and, to our astonishment, these fine gentlemen, like woodcocks, live by suction, although our Scotch conductor assured us that the soup was "vera gude." We were told that an oven had been promised several years ago; but, alas! it was an extravagance beyond the public means, and had never yet arrived. Emerging into the air, we passed the mounted statue in his canopy, waiting patiently for the moment, when, like the commandant in "Don Juan," he might descend to supper; with the reflection that if the nation indulges in absurd vagaries, it is bound at least to see that its victims are housed and fed with some regard to decency.

A SKETCH OF BLACK KETTLE.

Black Kettle, head chief of the Cheyenne nation, reported killed by General Custer's command, was a man of more than ordinary natural ability, and has held a distinguished position for years among the tribes of the West. He was more noted as a leader in council than as a warrior, and many years ago received the designation of the "Orator of the Plains." His age must have been about fifty-six. He was the son of "High Black Wolf," and forty-three years ago, at the treaty with the latter, on the Little Missouri, General Harney was presented with the boy Black Kettle, and adopted him as his son. At the council last year at Medicine Lodge Creek, the circumstance was not forgotten by either the General or the Cheyenne chief, and a strong friendship was renewed and a reciprocal presentation of presents took place. Black Kettle seemed to be in earnest in his desire for peace, and appeared anxious to bring into the council the treacherous "dog soldiers," whose tomahawks were reeking with the blood of many innocent whites. He admitted that he had no control over his young men, who went on the war-path in opposition to his advice and wishes, and to this cause is doubtless owing the massacres on the Saline and Solomon Rivers that have led to the severe punishment by the military of the Cheyennes in which the chief lost his life.

At the battle of Sand Creek, November 29, 1864, Black Kettle, who was in command of the Indian camp, was fired upon by the soldiers while holding the American and a white flag in his hands. He was supposed to be killed, but was not. Chivington telegraphed to General Curtis that Black Kettle, with White Antelope and Little Robe, were among the killed. Black Kettle had previously to the Sand Creek massacre, accompanied Major Wynkoop to Denver, having voluntarily delivered himself up. An extract from his speech to Governor Evans affords a favorable specimen of his oratory. He said:

"I followed Major Wynkoop to Fort Lyon, and Major Wynkoop proposes that we come to see you. We have come with our eyes shut, following his handful of men, like coming through the fire. All we ask is that we may have peace with the whites. We want to hold you by the hand. You are our father; we have been travelling through a cloud; the sky has been dark ever since the war began. These braves who are with me are all willing to do what I say. We want to take good tidings home to our people, that they may sleep in peace. I want you to give all these chiefs of the soldiers here to understand that we are for peace and that we have made peace, that we may not be mistaken by them for enemies. I have not come here with a little wolf bark, but have come to talk plain with you. We must live near the buffalo or starve. When we came here we came free; and when I go home and tell my people that I have taken your hand and the hands of all the chiefs here in Denver, they will feel well, and so will all the different tribes of Indians on the Plains after we have eaten and drank with them."—From the *St. Louis Republican*, December 3d.

THE FIRST STEAM BATTERY.

THE following interesting letter of Robert Fulton has recently been published in a New York paper:

ALBANY, March 2, 1814.

James Madison, Esq., President of the United States.

SIR: Since the appropriation in favor of steam floating batteries, I have been extremely anxious to commence a work, which, if executed, as I hope it will be, I am certain will produce consequences most agreeable to you and important for the nation; but I have not yet heard from the Secretary of the Navy giving me an order to proceed, or where to find funds. Should there not be money in the treasury for this purpose, I can make the loan at New York on the guaranty of the Government, and for any interest not less than seven per cent.; if more be allowed the sum will be raised with more ease. As every efficient operation must be agreeable to you, and time is precious, I have taken the liberty to mention these circumstances, with the best intention for the public interest, and presuming that one word from you may give vigor to the operations. Please consider this letter as private. I have been compelled to come to this city for a few days to defend my steamboat rights against the intrigues of Colonel Ogden, of New Jersey. I shall be in New York on the 1st of April. Most anxious for success in my new enterprise, I am, sir, with all respect, your most obedient,

R. FULTON.

Appleton's "American Cy. Media" says of the steamer

battery of which Fulton here spoke: "In 1814 Congress authorized the President to build a floating battery for coast defence, and Fulton was appointed the engineer. He commenced the construction of a war steamer, which was launched within four months, and was styled the 'Demologos,' though afterward named 'Fulton the First.' This first war steamer was a heavy and unwieldy mass, which attained a speed against the current of some two and a half miles an hour. But as the pioneer of the steam navies of the world, it was regarded as a marvel and a most formidable engine of defence. The war having terminated, she was taken to the Navy-yard at Brooklyn, where she was used as a receiving ship until June 4, 1829, when she was accidentally blown up."

It is interesting to contrast with the above description of the first steam floating battery, (the invention of which, as of the first *Monitor*, is our national pride) the dimensions of some of our present vessels of war. The Atlantic Works, in Boston, from whose proprietors the above copy of Fulton's letter is obtained, built the monitor *Nantucket*, the gunboat *Casco*, and the turrets of the *Monadnock*, *Agamenticus*, *Shackamaxon*, and *Passaconaway*. The weight of iron in the turrets, pilot houses and chimneys of the four last-mentioned monitors was four million four hundred thousand pounds. This company also supplied the steam machinery for the flagship of Admiral Farragut, the *Franklin*. The displacement of the *Franklin* is five thousand one hundred and sixty-one tons; her engines and boilers weigh five hundred tons; the diameter of cylinder is sixty-eight inches; stroke of piston, three feet six inches; cost of machinery four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

MR. A. H. Jackson of New York City has compiled from the official record and will soon publish an exhibit of the cost and causes of the several Indian wars during the last thirty-seven years, beginning with the Black Hawk war of 1831-'32, which cost directly \$2,000,000, and indirectly, in the destruction of property, employment of militia, volunteers, pensions, etc., \$3,000,000 more, making an aggregate of \$5,000,000, attended with a loss of 4,000 of our people. Officers of the Army and Government, including the present Secretary of the Interior, who served through this war, are unable, even at this late day, to tell what was the real cause of that conflict. They are confident that it was forced upon the Indians in the interest of broken-down politicians and speculators. The Seminole or Florida war lasted nearly seven years, employing the Army and Navy, the militia of Florida, and volunteers from some of the other States, costing 15,000 lives and \$100,000,000. The number of Indians engaged was estimated by the Indian agent at 500 warriors; the Army officers estimated their number at 1,000. Nearly 300 of the Indians still remain in the everglades of Florida. The others were moved west of the Mississippi. Those in Florida insist that they were never whipped. The first cause of this outbreak was an interpretation given to three treaties, one requiring a removal of the Seminoles, the whipping of an Indian, and the imprisonment of Osceola, who escaped and became the leader of the war party. At about the same time a difficulty occurred with the Creeks, Cherokees and other Indians, costing in the aggregate \$1,000,000. In 1852 we had the Sioux war on the Plains; the cause, an Indian killed a cow worth \$10, the property of a Mormon. This war lasted nearly four years, and cost about 300 lives and nearly \$40,000,000. In 1864 came the Cheyenne war which lasted nearly a year, costing 1,000 lives and, with the Sioux war at about the same time, \$60,000,000. Cause of the outbreak with the Cheyennes, a false charge made against them of stealing a horse worth \$50; with the Sioux, the opening of a road and the establishing thereof in their country, in violation of treaty stipulations. The war with the Cheyennes ended with a treaty of peace in the Fall of 1865, but that with the Sioux continued until the treaty which was recently made by the Peace Commission. The Cheyenne war was resumed and continued seven months in 1867, in consequence of the burning of their village by Gen. Hancock. It cost about 300 lives, and from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, and is not fully settled up yet. On the Pacific slope, during the last 20 years, Indian outbreaks have cost in the aggregate \$300,000,000. In New Mexico Territory, since we acquired it, three campaigns against the Navajoes have cost \$30,000,000. The cause, the enslavement of Navajoe women and children by the Mexicans. The troubles in that Territory with Indians have increased its cost to this government to \$150,000,000. Indian troubles on a small scale in some of the States and Territories, with the expenses growing out of a war, the claims for destruction of private property, will make our Indian troubles foot up nearly \$1,000,000,000, during the last 40 years, and in almost every case the fault was with the whites. The present conflict with the Cheyennes, Apaches, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches, grew out of a failure to fulfil treaty agreements and the blundering of some of our military officers. To destroy the roving Indians, as is foolishly proposed by some, will cost, taking the Seminole war as a criterion, 37,000 of our own people, and \$1,000,000,000 and keep 100,000 troops employed ten years.

MARK Twain relates that once upon a time, in one of the South American republics, the minister of war requested the minister of the Navy to place the navy of the republic, consisting of one schooner, at the disposal of the troops, so that they might have transportation to the seat of war; the minister of the Navy sent a courier where the schooner was, with the necessary order. The Lord High Admiral wrote back:

"Your Excellency—It is impossible. You must be aware that this is a schooner of sixty tons. There is not room for three hundred men in her."

The stern old salt in the navy office wrote back:

"Impossible—nonsense. Make room—Heave the tons overboard, and bring the soldiers."

Any way to get them there, so they got them there, was all this brave sea-horse cared for.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

LIEBIG ON THE PROPER USE OF GRAIN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Appended is a letter from Liebig, taken from the Portsmouth, (New Hampshire), Journal, that may be interesting to those of your readers who have not seen it:

During the war, when on the blockade, the writer, finding it difficult to obtain good flour, and especially corn meal that had not been emasculated by having been kiln dried, procured what is known as a "plantation mill" and supplied for mess use, wheat, and corn-meal of excellent quality, by causing the grain sent to him from the North, to be ground, as it was required, on board the ship; a half hour's labor of a couple of men at the mill, sufficed for two or three days' consumption of bread, such bread, too, as is seldom met with on shore.

As nutritious, wholesome bread is so great a desideratum at sea, perhaps with Mr. Liebig's recipe it might be worth while for officers' messes to supply themselves with the means of procuring meal such as he recommends, and trying the experiment; might it not be worth while to supply to ships, as part of their outfit, one or more of such or similar mills, that the crews may have the benefit of a more nutritious article of diet than that now supplied?

Wheat, rye, and corn, can be obtained, (one or all of these cereals), at any port the vessels would visit, and even with the present limited facilities for baking, Jack might find such occasional change in diet agreeable.

No doubt in many ports visited, arrangements might be made for the erection, temporarily, on shore, of an oven, or the use of one already constructed might be procured; or what is better, each vessel might be supplied with a portable oven to be put up for the use of the vessel on shore, at each port or anchorage she might visit.

The coarse meal of wheat and corn particularly, make it well known, an excellent article of diet by simple, thorough boiling in the coppers, that Jack might find palatable, when bread could not be baked.

LIEBIG ON THE PROPER USE OF GRAIN.

In view of the present distress of the poor inhabitants of Eastern Prussia, it may not be inappropriate to direct public attention to the fact, that grain, by its conversion into flour, loses in nutritive properties; that of rye by 10 per cent, that of wheat by 15 per cent. A grain-fruit has a structure similar to that of an egg; as in the last named, the yolk, the portion rich in fat and poor in albumen, is surrounded by a layer of albumen, so in the grain the starchy nucleus is enveloped by a stratum of the albumeniferous substance which in being ground passes into the bran; and this substance is the most important as a nourishment for the blood.

Further on, some two to three per cent. more of bread may be obtained by omitting fermentation. Where, as in the question of food for a whole population, the life of thousands depends upon a proper application of the means required for their sustenance, it would seem that some attention to scientific principles is in place. The same quantity of grain, in the form of bread from meal, will save for every thousand persons one hundred and twenty more from hunger and its concomitant results, than bread from fine flour, freed as the latter is from bran.

In my own household, unfermented bread (made of two parts of coarse rye, and one part of wheat meal) is in daily use, and is greatly liked by myself and family, as well as guests. Whoever does not know it cannot appreciate the agreeable flavor of this kind of bread, and how great its digestibility. The coarse look does not affect the taste of the stomach, and physicians in general are well acquainted with its invaluable action upon persons of dyspeptic habit.

In regard to the greater value as nutriment of bran bread, besides the possibility of its being readily established scientifically, it may be mentioned that in the Crimean war the Russian prisoners in the French camp who were accustomed to the coarse bread, suffered by the use of wheat bread, and a supplementary diet had to be granted.

The means for preparing bread without fermentation are well known and in constant use in England and the United States, as well as on board their vessels. The simplest is the addition to one hundred pounds of meal of a pound of super-carbonate of soda, with an equivalent quantity of some acid, preferably tartaric or cream of tartar.

Many years ago gluten of wheat has been suggested as a substitute for meat; this forms a large secondary product in the manufacture of starch, but so far has scarcely found any application, so that an attempt to find a useful end for it might be of importance, not only in view of the present needs.

Mixed with its own weight of flour, gluten of wheat, according to Veron, is easy to work, and readily granulated, and in that form, together with some fat, vegetables, rice or potatoes and bouillon, produces a very nutritious soup of agreeable flavor.

MUNICH, January 5, 1868.

With reference to the above note, I have heard it remarked, that while I had pronounced myself in the "Letter on Chemistry" very strongly against the use of chemical substances for the preparation of food, I now have recommended them.

The wish has further been expressed on several sides that I should give a precise formula for bran bread, as made in my household, that might be acted on without further instruction.

Regarding the contradiction charged against me, I

may say that the remarks made in the "Letters" do not refer to bread; it may, however, be readily explained.

I have for several months been engaged on a thorough investigation of the changes which human food undergoes, as regards its value as nutriment, by its treatment in cooking; among others, also, in the preparation of bread; and one of the results arrived at is, that bran bread, commonly known as "pumpernickel," cannot be obtained of uniform character or constant nutritive value if made partly by fermentation. In those German localities where it is in general use, it is prepared without any leaven, the process of making it resting on the knowledge that a dough of rye meal passes spontaneously into fermentation. This latter fermentation, however, runs a course quite different from ordinary bread fermentation, evidently in consequence of the presence of bran; it commences usually after eighteen hours, or frequently only after twenty-four; the result being a decomposition not only of the starch, but also of bran, that of the latter being readily recognized by the odor of butyric acid which the dough acquires—a decided formation of acid being only in a very few cases at all avoidable.

The experience of intelligent men in the trade confirms fully my own, especially that the common way, as followed, i. e., with fermentation, will never produce bran bread of constant composition, or without a decided loss of material.

A number of facts eliminated by the recent Prusso-Austrian war further lead to the conclusion that a method of baking, which is independent from fermentation, and not apt to produce a bread which is subject to mould, would be of great value, not only for an army, but for the people at large; and the close research into these relations has confirmed me in the belief that bread of such qualities is not procurable except by the use of some chemical means; and that these, if properly applied, furnish bread of higher value than that at present in use, and of a nature which leaves nothing to be desired. These results will shortly receive publicity.

The recipe for bran bread, as employed in my family, is as follows:

One pound of meal, (2 rye meal, coarse, (500 grammes). 1 wheat meal, 5 grammes (4 scruples) bicarbonate of soda. 20 cubic centimetres of dilute muriatic acid. (= 5 fluid drachms). 10 grammes (3 scruples) common salt. 343 c. cent. water (= 11½ fluid ounces).

The dilute muriatic acid is made by mixing equal bulks of ordinary white acid with an equal bulk of water. The required proportion of this dilute acid is mixed with the water; the bicarbonate and chloride of sodium with the meal, very intimately.

Of the latter mixture one-fifth is set aside, the remaining four-fifths being made into dough with the whole of the water and acid, when the remaining fifth is added and thoroughly kneaded under; the bread is then ready for baking.—JUSTUS VON LIEBIG. Dingleis Journal, from Augsburg, Allgemeine Zeitung, January 6 and 11, 1858.

*Sold in New York by many German bakers.

A MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: On p. 121, Vol. III., "Lossing's Pictorial History of the Civil War in America," I find an account of the capture and execution of two rebel spies named Dunlap and Autun by the Union forces in 1863. It is there alleged that "Autun was Colonel Orton Williams, a graduate of West Point." Many graduates think the Military Academy ought not to support the charge (in addition to those under which it now suffers,) of having contributed a spy in history. Will you permit me, therefore, to declare, that the Williams named is not a graduate, and that our records further show that no such named person has ever been admitted into the Military Academy. The newspapers, at the period referred to, made the statement I have quoted, and which it is desirable to correct. I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD C. BOYNTON,

Brevet Major and Adjutant.

WEST POINT, N. Y., December 8, 1868.

M. O. L. L. U. S.

At a stated meeting of the Boston Commandery, held at the Parker House, School street, on Tuesday evening, December 1st, at half past seven o'clock, the following named gentlemen, candidates for membership, were elected companions of the first class: Brevet Colonel William L. Candler, late captain and aide-de-camp headquarters Army of the Potomac; Brevet Major John G. Turnbull, U. S. Army, first lieutenant Third U. S. Artillery; First Lieutenant Benjamin Pickman, late first unattached company Massachusetts Volunteers, Cavalry; Brevet Major Zabdriel B. Adams, late captain Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, Infantry; Captain Charles Storow, late Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General Edward N. Hallowell, late colonel Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles P. Horton, late captain and aide-de-camp Twenty-second Army Corps.

At a stated meeting of the Philadelphia Commandery of this order, held at the quarters, No. 1,103 Walnut street, on Wednesday evening, December 24, instant, at half past seven o'clock, the following named gentlemen, candidates for membership, were balloted for, and duly elected companions of the order of the first class: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Carlile Boyd, U. S. Army, captain Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry, late lieutenant-colonel of Volunteers, Washington City, D. C.; Brevet Captain Edward Field, U. S. Army, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery, Washington City, D. C.; Brevet Captain John W. Chickering, U. S. Army, first lieutenant Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, brevet major of Volunteers, Fort

Sully, Dakota Territory; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Conyngham, U. S. Army, captain Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, late colonel of Volunteers, Fort Wallace, Kansas; First Lieutenant Hugh Johnson, Fifth U. S. Infantry, Fort Wallace, Kansas; Captain Henry F. Brewerton, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Fort Jefferson, Florida; Brevet Major Thomas J. Gregg, U. S. Army, first lieutenant Second U. S. Cavalry, late captain and aide-de-camp of Volunteers, Fort McPherson, Nebraska; Commander Aaron Ward Weaver, U. S. Navy, 44 Gay street, Georgetown, D. C.; Surgeon Edward Shippen, M. D. (commander) U. S. Navy, north-west corner of Pine and Ninth streets, Philadelphia; Paymaster William M. Watmough, (lieutenant-commander) U. S. Navy, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; Lieutenant-Commander John J. Read, U. S. Navy, U. S. steamer Michigan; Passed Assistant Surgeon Heman P. Babcock, M. D., (lieutenant) U. S. Navy, U. S. steamer Michigan.

A NAVAL REMINISCENCE OF 1812.

THE CONSTITUTION AND GUERRIERE.

THE following letter relative to the escape of the Constitution from the British fleet, and her subsequent capture of the frigate Guerriere, in the war of 1812, recently appeared in the Evening Post:

To the Editors of the Evening Post.

When, in June, 1812, the United States declared war against England, Commodore Hull was placed in command of the frigate Constitution, and ordered to sea, for the purpose of placing himself alongside of the enemy wherever he could be found.

July 21, 1812, Hull found himself off Egg Harbor covered with a thick fog, when, as soon as it broke, he discovered himself almost within reach of an English fleet, composed of one line-of-battle ship, two frigates, a brig and schooner, all making chase for him. Hull was considered one of the best practical seamen in the service, and his wonderful escape proves it. From July 18th to July 20th, from morning to night, and night to morning, Hull watched every breath of wind, and as he reported, his officers and men stood to their quarters without a murmur. During these eventful hours the British admiral put out all his boats for the purpose of towing up his two frigates to the Constitution, and thus it appeared certain that Hull must be captured.

Under this excitement, the two frigates being almost within shot of the Constitution, Mr. Morris, the first officer (late Commodore Morris), suggested putting out sweeps in order to gain every moment in keeping out of gun shot, under the hope that some breeze might strike them, all sail being set and kept constantly wet, and thus enable the ship to escape. As Hull said in his official report, "the suggestion of that valuable officer, Lieutenant Morris," was accepted; all the boats were instantly put in requisition, and they moved the ship a mile an hour out of reach of the frigates. The British officers saw that they had a sailor to contend with; and for some time were puzzled to find what power Hull was using to take his ship out of their grasp—there not being a breath of wind upon either ship. At length, with the aid of their glasses, they discovered Hull's secret, upon which all the boats of the whole squadron were manned, to sweep up the two frigates within gun shot of the Constitution. Hull continued improving every moment, until a slight breeze struck his top-sails, which he instantly availed of—and thus made his escape, and ran into Marblehead on Sunday, under the chase of the squadron.

The Rev. Dr. Bentley, the great Oriental scholar, was in the midst of his sermon at the South Church, in Salem, when some one under his pulpit window called out, "The British fleet is chasing the Constitution into Marblehead." Instantly the doctor closed his book, and remarked to his hearers, "We can serve God no way better than by defending our country," and seizing his hat ran down the pulpit stairs, and followed the cannon toward Marblehead. He being a short, thick-set man, with the thermometer at eighty-five, soon gave signs of fatigue, when two of his congregation lifted him upon one of the cannon, on which he rode to the beach where the defence was to be made. This illustrates the feeling of the people at that time. The fleet seeing the defence making, hauled off, and the Constitution seized the moment to run into Boston, where the whole city turned out to do honor to Hull, his officers and crew.

Amid all this excitement the merchants congregated at the Exchange, and as Hull came up State street, they gave him cheer upon cheer. At the rooms of the Exchange a book was kept, in which were recorded all marine news, arrivals, departures of ships, etc. Toward this book Hull gradually made his way through the crowd; took a pen, and, in his own hand, wrote the following words:

"Whatever merit may be due for the escape of the Constitution from the British fleet, belongs to my first officer, Charles Morris, Esq. ISAAC HULL."

This noble liberality toward his officers caused all who heard it to cheer him again and again, and Hull, thus armed with the confidence of his officers and crew, again put to sea; and, on the 10th of August, 1812, captured the Guerriere, under the following circumstances, to which I was an eye-witness, being then a prisoner on board the Guerriere, which had captured me, when in command of a merchant ship, about ten days before the battle:

It was about two P. M. when the Constitution was discovered. The Guerriere at once hove to, to enable her to come up. In the meantime, there was great excitement and speculation on the quarter-deck, among Captain Dacres and his officers, as to who the strange sail could be. As the Constitution neared us, Captain Dacres handed me his glass, and asked what I thought of her. My answer was, "I think, sir, she is a frigate." Very soon she came within reach of the long guns of the Guerriere, which gave a broadside; but with no effect, as the sea was high. The Constitution made no reply, but continued manoeuvring for a position, during which

Captain Dacres said to me, "Do you think she will strike without firing?" My reply was, "I think not, sir."

At this moment, seeing a severe contest was about to commence, I raised my hat to Captain Dacres, and said to him, "With your permission, sir, I will go below, as I, being only a prisoner, can take no part in this contest." "Oh, certainly," said he, "and you had better go into the cockpit; and should any of our officers or men chance to get wounded, I shall feel obliged by any assistance you can render the surgeons or surgeons' mates." "Certainly, sir," said I, and then descended into the cockpit. There were the surgeons and surgeons' mates and attendants, sitting around a long table, covered with instruments and all necessities for dressing the wounded; all as still as a funeral.

Within one moment after my foot left the lower round of the ladder, the *Constitution* gave that double-shotted broadside which threw all in the cockpit over in a heap on the opposite side of the ship. For a moment it appeared as if heaven and earth had struck together; a more terrific shock cannot be imagined. Before those in the cockpit had adjusted themselves, the blood ran down from the deck as freely as if a washtub full had been turned over, and instantly the dead, wounded, and dying were handed down just as fast as men could pass them, till the cockpit was filled, with hardly room to pass them or to enable the surgeons to work. Midshipmen were handed down with one leg; some with one arm, and others wounded in almost every shape and condition.

An officer on the table having an arm amputated, would sing out to a comrade coming down wounded, "Well, shipmate, how goes the battle?" Another would utter some joke that would almost make the dying smile; and so constant and free were the playful remarks from the maimed and even dying, that I almost doubted my senses. Indeed, all this was crowded into a space of not over twenty-five or thirty minutes, before the firing ceased. I then went on deck, and what a scene was presented, and how changed in so short a time, during which the *Guerriere* had been totally dismantled, and otherwise cut to pieces, so as to make her not worth towing into port.

The *Constitution* looked perfectly fresh, and even at this time those on board the *Guerriere* did not know what ship had fought them. On the other hand, the *Guerriere* was a mere rolling log, almost entirely at the mercy of the sea—her colors all shot away, her mainmast and mizzenmast both gone by the board, and her foremast standing by the mere honeycomb the shot had made. Captain Dacres stood with his officers, surveying the scene—all in the most perfect astonishment. At this moment, a boat was seen putting off from the hostile ship for the *Guerriere*. As soon as within speaking distance, a young gentleman (Midshipman Reed, late Commodore Reed) hailed, and said, "I wish to see the officer in command of the ship." At this, Captain Dacres stepped forward and answered. Midshipman Reed then said, "Commodore Hull's compliments, and wishes to know if you have struck your flag?" At this, Captain Dacres appeared amazed; but recovering himself, and looking up and down, he deliberately said, "Well, I don't know—our mizzenmast is gone, our mainmast is gone, and, upon the whole, you may say we have struck our flag!"

Commodore Hull's compliments, and wishes to know if you need the assistance of a surgeon or surgeon's mates? Captain Dacres replied, "Well, I should suppose you had on board your own ship business enough for all your medical officers." Midshipman Reed replied: "O no, we have only seven wounded, and they were dressed half an hour ago."

Captain Dacres then turned to me, deeply affected, and said: "How have our situations been suddenly changed!—you are now free, and I a prisoner!"

As soon as Midshipman Reed could make his report to Commodore Hull, orders were issued for all the boats of both ships to make ready to remove the wounded on board the *Constitution*. So dreadful was the condition of many of them, that two days were nearly consumed in the removal, after which the *Guerriere* was burned, with all her stores, armament, etc., etc. The *Constitution* having recently come out of port, had room to take scarcely an article. Captain Dacres, in his official report, said: "The *Guerriere* was so cut up, that all attempts to get her in would have been useless. As soon as the wounded could be got out of her, they set her on fire; and I feel it my duty to say that the conduct of Captain Hull and his officers to our men has been that of a brave enemy, the greatest care being taken to prevent our men losing the smallest trifle, and the greatest attention being paid to the wounded."

On Sunday about noon, the *Constitution* arrived in Boston harbor. The ship and the wharfs were soon covered with boats to learn the news. To the first boat we neared, we hailed, "The *Constitution* has captured the *Guerriere*!" Instantly the two men in the boat took off their hats and banged them on the side of the boat, and rising gave cheers upon cheers. They hailed other boats, and thus the air was rent with cheers, and the victory passed along till it reached the shore, and then spread like wildfire over the city and country. In almost every town and village, such was the importance placed upon this victory that for a long time the following lines were sung by the boys on the street:

We raked them so clean they had no colors to strike,
So a gun on their lee they were forced to fly,
To inform us they did not quite all wish to die.

Not only did Commodore Hull and his officers extend to their prisoners every reasonable indulgence and kindness, but Hull's magnanimity to Dacres as he entered the *Constitution*, secured his friendship for life. After the war Hull visited Europe, and Dacres and his friends were among the first who came forward to do him honor. At a subsequent period Hull was in command of a squadron in the Mediterranean. Dacres had then been promoted in the English navy to a similar position. Their flagships were near each other for weeks, and they often dined together.

OCTOGENARIAN.

OBITUARY.

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. E. MAYNADIER.

MAJOR Henry E. Maynadier, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, brevet Lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army, in command at Savannah, Georgia, died at Oglethorpe Barracks, in that city, of consumption, on Thursday, December 3d. Although the colonel had for some time been in feeble health, he was not considered in immediate danger, and the news of his decease therefore came quite unexpectedly to his brother officers and friends.

Colonel Maynadier was a native of Virginia, and was a son of Brevet Brigadier-General William Maynadier, colonel in the Ordnance Department. He entered the Military Academy in 1847, and upon his graduation, in 1851, was appointed a brevet second lieutenant in the First Artillery, with which regiment he served in Louisiana and Texas. Upon the organization of the Tenth Infantry, in 1855, he was promoted to a first lieutenantancy in that regiment, being appointed its adjutant the same year. He served with the Tenth in Minnesota, and took part in the Utah Expedition in 1857-'58, and in the survey of the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, in 1859-'61. The outbreak of the rebellion found him a captain in his regiment, and by virtue of his rank, in command of a battalion. He served as ordnance officer to the Mississippi mortar flotilla, and was engaged in the bombardment of Island No. 10, and the attack on Fort Pillow, Tenn. He subsequently commanded a battalion of the Tenth Infantry in the Rappahannock campaign of the Army of the Potomac, being engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg. In November, 1863, he was promoted to be major of the Twelfth Infantry, and in March, 1865, he was appointed colonel of the Fifth U. S. Volunteers. He received a brevet as lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion. He was also breveted brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services while commanding the mortar flotilla under Admiral Foote, and brevet major-general U. S. Volunteers for distinguished services on the frontier while operating against hostile Indians. In August, 1866, he was mustered out of the volunteer service, and has since that time been doing duty with his regiment which was stationed in Washington, and subsequently in South Carolina and Georgia.

Colonel Maynadier had a large circle of friends, both in and out of Army, who esteemed him most highly for his estimable qualities as a gentleman as well as an officer. His death is a sad loss, not only to his regiment, but the service at large.

At a meeting of the officers of the Twelfth Infantry, held at regimental headquarters, Lincoln Barracks, Washington, D. C., upon the occasion of the death of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry E. Maynadier, major of the regiment, which sad event took place at Savannah, Ga., December 3, 1868, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and brother officer: be it

Resolved, That while we humbly bow in submission to the infinite wisdom of the Creator in this visitation, we cannot refrain from expressing our sense of the severe loss we have sustained in the death of our lamented companion in arms.

Resolved, That in his death this regiment and the Army have lost one of their most brilliant and accomplished officers, his family a kind husband and an indulgent father, and we, one whose high sense of honor, gentleness of disposition and self-sacrificing friendship endeared him to us and a large circle of friends.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased, in this their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, National Intelligencer and Washington Chronicle.

CAPTAIN C. F. ROCKWELL, U. S. A.

CAPTAIN Charles F. Rockwell, U. S. Army, lately deceased, was a native of Vermont, and son of Dr. Wm. H. Rockwell. Receiving the appointment of cadet, he entered the Military Academy at West Point, July 1, 1859. Pursuing the usual course of studies there, he graduated with honor in June, 1863, and was at once assigned to duty as first lieutenant of ordnance, in which department he held the rank of brevet captain at the time of his death. He was first stationed at Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., then under charge of Colonel Whitely. He was subsequently ordered to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, where Major Laidley was in command. From Frankford he was transferred to Nashville, Tenn., in June, 1865, with orders to report to Major-General Thomas. After a service of some months in the arduous duty of settling the affairs of his department in the vast Military District of the Mississippi, he was transferred to the Washington Arsenal, commanded by General Ramsey. From this post he was sent to Atlanta, Georgia, with orders to report to Major-General Pope, on whose staff he served as chief of ordnance. When Major-General Meade succeeded General Pope in command of the Third Military District, Captain Rockwell retained his position as chief of ordnance, and on the removal of the State officers was selected by General Meade to act also as Provisional Treasurer of Georgia.

It was while at Milledgeville, the capital, and active engaged in the discharge of his new duties, that he contracted the malarious fever which cut short his career at the early age of twenty-seven. On being relieved of the treasuryship he came North on a short furlough, which was subsequently extended long enough to enable him to be married. On the 29th of September, in the City of Washington, he was married to Ellen G., daughter of the late Hon. S. R. Hobbie, formerly Assistant Postmaster-General, and the bride and groom started at once for Brattleboro, Vt. Immediately on their arrival the insidious disease, which had lurked for weeks in his system, gave more manifest evidences of its presence and power. He bore up against it till his return to Washington, when he obtained a sick leave of thirty days; but leave and life expired together; and seven

weeks from the day he was married a heart-broken wife and a distressed family deposited his remains in the cemetery of his native village. Captain Rockwell always commanded the respect of his superiors, and enjoyed the affection of his brother officers, by a strict and faithful attention to his duties, and a kind and courteous deportment to all. Had his life been spared, his record would have been one of continued usefulness, honesty and fidelity to the country he loved and served so well.

THE soldiers' memorial committee in Worcester, after much deliberation, have determined to recommend a Memorial Arch, to be erected near the centre of the Old Common. The question of making a suitable appropriation for the work will probably be voted upon by the citizens at the municipal election. It will be the first structure of the kind on this continent, and the committee have taken pains to secure original designs, which promise a work of real beauty in itself as well as an appropriate monument to the memory of her citizens who fell in the war. The design approved by the committee is described as follows:

The arch is to be built of granite. The span of the arch is 35 feet, its height is also 35 feet; the width of the piers is 11 feet, and the depth 18 feet; the extreme height of the structure is 65 feet. On either side of the monument are pyramidal tablets to receive the names of the fallen. Beneath the tablets is a drinking fountain, ornamented with the head of a water god, over which are to be inscribed the words, "To the memory of the fallen." In one of the piers a spiral staircase is to be built, leading to a room 12 by 35 feet. In the opposite pier a room will be built for the use of the custodian of the arch. The large room over the arch, designed to be used as a repository for mementoes of the late war, will be lined with a brick wall, and be provided with a hollow space to ensure dryness; it is to be finished in black walnut, the walls frescoed, and proper attention paid to lighting and ventilation. The entrance doors under the arch are to be of iron, and will be enriched by armorial bearings. On the jambs of the doors will be the different cannon used in the late war, cut in granite in bold relief, beneath which will be a pyramid of cannon balls. In the centre of the spandrel walls on one side will be the arms of the United States, and on the other side the arms of the State of Massachusetts; below these, upon escutcheons, the seal of the city and the crest of the State, all of which are to be cut in granite *in alto relievo*. Gas pipes will be introduced throughout the structure, for the purpose of lighting the stairway and upper room, as well as for general exterior illumination. Sentiments hereafter to be determined upon will be inscribed in raised block letters upon the belts in the piers and the upper cornice of the structure.

The cost of the work will be about one hundred thousand dollars, a small part of which was subscribed soon after the close of the war. The *Spy* is confident that the citizens will second the proposition of their committee, and cheerfully endorse the necessary appropriation.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times*, describing certain manoeuvres of the Prussian soldiery which he had witnessed near the Rhine this season, says: "As to smartness, these troops are not to be judged by the English eye—infantry, cavalry and artillery are decidedly what we should call dirty; but no one who sees them work can doubt of their soldierlike ability, whether at the manoeuvre, on the march, or on outpost duty, every man seems to be 'doing all he knows,' and doing it well. 'You see that we are in earnest in our work,' said the General to me; and verily the earnestness displayed by officers and men alike is, as it would be called in the far West, 'a caution.' Never have I seen greater concord between the three arms of service; no jealousies are allowed to show themselves, nor do they seem to exist. I verily believe the main secret of all this earnestness in their work, and the absence of the 'Oh, what's the use?' tone, lies in the uniform youth of the men in the regiments. If ever the officer is stimulated to do his best to teach his men, it is when he knows he has but a short time to do it in; if ever the soldier will obey his officer, respect him, and attend to his every wish, it is when that officer has been, perhaps, the first his eyes rested on when he first donned his uniform, and is the same from whom he has learned all the soldiering he knows. The feeling begotten between individuals extends to classes, and thus an excellent discipline is established. Not a man in the regiment I saw had over three years' service, except the under officers, and they have not more than twelve years, as they then become entitled to civil employment. With our army all is the reverse of this. It has been well said that we never get hold of an idea but we work it to death. Two years ago our *amour propre* was wounded by finding that the conditions of army service were so unpopular that men would not re-engage. Straightway we take such steps that our army is now rapidly becoming filled with men engaged to serve twenty-one years, whom we are bound to pension at the end of their service, when it has been affirmed on high authority that the soldier's *maximum* efficiency is past before he has been sixteen years in the army. As they now stand, the presence of the *blase* old soldiers prevents the young ones from ever learning their duties in a body as they should be learned. If we can adopt such a plan as this, we get rid of the everlasting cry for the employment of our soldiers. The proper employment of a soldier is to learn soldiering; he will stand any amount of such teaching without grumbling, but when the lesson is learned let the man go."

THE Duke of Cambridge, Queen Victoria's cousin, receives as General Officer £16 a day; as Commander-in-Chief, £7 a day; as Colonel of the First Regiment of the Line, nearly £1,000 a year; as Colonel of the First Regiment of Engineers, £500 a year; as Colonel of the First Regiment of Artillery, £800; and possesses besides all these a clear £12,000 a year.

FOREIGN MILITARY MATTERS.

In the Roman States the railway trains carry as many soldiers as they do passengers, in order to keep off the bigands.

THE serious epidemic among horses at the British Secunderabad, East India, Station, of which we have spoken before, has, apparently, travelled coastward; for reports come of a similar epidemic among the cavalry horses at Poona.

A NEW kind of gunpowder has been invented by a M. Hahn. It consists of 387.5 parts of chlorate of potash, 168.3 of sulphuret of antimony, 18 parts of charcoal, and parts of spermaceti. This gunpowder can be conveyed without any danger of an explosion, provided that the chlorate be added only at the moment of using it, in the proportion of 46 parts of that substance to 29 of the others.

LETTERS from Berlin speak of the activity in the Prussian artillery in fortifications. The idea of fortifying the railways seems about to be realized in all the new constructions. The bridges of the Oder, near Frankfurt, on that river, and of Pommersig are to be furnished with permanent works. The same is to be said of the bridge over the Rhine, near Reuss. Probably also the new communication across the Elbe will be fortified. "The experiments lately made here in the employment again of bronze for guns have yielded very good results as respects field-pieces. Artillery of the same kind has also been tried in Bavaria. Experiments have been made with prismatic powder, an American invention; it is dearer than the ordinary kind, but more powerful, and it neither fouls nor corrodes the guns.

THERE is a report in Parisian military quarters that Marshal MacMahon is about to be released from the arduous post of Governor-General of Algeria, and that the military dignity of *Grand Connétable* is to be revived in order to be conferred upon him. Military men who anticipate war, take it for granted that in the event of hostilities breaking out early next year, the Duke de Magenta will have the command in chief.

THE *Medical Record* says that in Belgium, a new mode of dressing wounds has been adopted. A sheet of lead one fiftieth of an inch in thickness is applied to the seat of injury, and made to assume its shape by pressure. By means of strips of adhesive plaster, the lead is secured, and a current of fresh water is poured over the surface of the flesh once or twice a day.

THE State Department has been officially notified by the Russian government that it will be necessary for Americans entering Russia, if they would avoid delay at the frontier, to have their passports *vised* by the Russian Ministers or Consuls abroad; and where they have no passports their voyage books (*livrets de voyage*) should in like manner be *vised*.

A REMARKABLE combination of physical forces applied to purposes of war, has lately been made the subject of experiment at Antwerp, with a view to the defence of the passes of the Scheldt. Torpedoes are placed in the river, and cameras similar to those used by photographers, are adjusted so that an object directly over one of them will present its image in the instrument situated upon the shore at any convenient distance. As soon as the image of an approaching hostile vessel appears in the camera, an electric current is sent through a wire to the torpedo which underlies it, and the explosion takes place.

BOTTGER reports that a cement of extraordinary binding power is made by using infusorial silica in place of quartz sand. This infusorial earth is found in Germany only, but it has been imported into England in considerable quantities. It consists of hydrated silica, which combines with bases much more readily than silica in the anhydrous condition, as in quartz sand. The infusorial silica is mixed in about equal proportions with oxide of lead; about half a part of freshly slacked lime is then added, and the whole is made into a paste with boiled linseed oil. The cement thus made quickly becomes as hard as sandstone, and will be found extremely useful in such work as fixing iron in stone for balusters and railings. It is not likely, it is said, to expand in setting, and thus no risk of splitting the stone will be incurred. In this respect alone it offers a great advantage over Portland cement, sometimes used for the purpose above mentioned, which, according to some authorities, does expand, and in consequence of which one very serious accident is supposed to have resulted.

EIGHT companies of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, under General Wilcox, left Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 28th, for the frontiers of Texas.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1868.

The Editor of the JOURNAL will always be glad to receive, from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movement of vessels and troops and of all military and naval events.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year, should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's, or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

THE TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

BY a heavy vote, the House on Tuesday passed the bill, laid over from the last session, transferring the Indian Bureau from the Department of the Interior to the Department of War.

Action so prompt—completed on the very day after the assembly of Congress—has been like a bomb-shell exploded in the Indian lobby. But the work is not done. It remains (at this writing) for the Senate to do its duty as promptly and thoroughly as the House. The Indian agents, contractors, and others interested in having the Bureau stay where it is, are rallying very fast, marshalled by the Indian Commissioner, to fight the bill in the Senate. We have great confidence that they will be defeated; but it is because the result is not yet assured that we have a final word or two more to say on a subject we so long ago discussed from beginning to end.

For the last four years all the leading officers of the Army (and the JOURNAL as their representative) have uniformly, persistently and vigorously urged this transfer of the Indian Bureau as the only feasible solution of our Indian troubles. If weight of authority, if personal and professional opinion, if long experience in dealing with the subject under discussion can ever avail in legislation, surely it ought to have due weight in this. When Generals GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, HALLECK, HANCOCK, POPE, McDOWELL, and scores of others of high rank, eminent services, sound judgment and spotless integrity, testify so strongly, their evidence ought not to go without weight. These officers are men of varying years and temperaments, but their testimony is invariable, and invariably strong.

Inspector-General MARCY has also published an able argument in favor of the proposed transfer, in the form of a reply to a pamphlet published by Mr. TAYLOR, the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs. As the result of an experience of thirty-five years in the Army, the greater portion of which has been passed in the Indian Territory, the General urges that the transfer should be made as the only means of securing an efficient administration of our Indian affairs. He shows conclusively that, in the hands of our Army officers, the business of the Bureau will be conducted more economically, as well as more efficiently, as the military officers would receive no increased compensation for this service, and the salaries of the officers of the Civil Bureau will be saved. We presume this is precisely what Mr. TAYLOR and his associates object to. But it will hardly be urged that this objection is sufficient answer to the arguments in favor of the transfer on the ground of economy and efficiency.

The bill passed in the House on Tuesday was entitled, "to restore the Indian Bureau to the War Department." The words are expressive, significant, and contain an argument in themselves. The Indians were always, in former years, under the charge of this Department; but, a little short of twenty years ago, Congress created the new "Department of the Interior;" and, partly misled by the term "interior," and partly wishing to relieve

the War Bureau, and to give the new Department enough to do, the Indian Office was transferred to the latter. Thus, the transfer was clearly experimental—and a fair trial, extending over a score of years, has certainly proved the experiment to be a dead failure.

In process of time, Indian affairs became the synonyme for knavery, inefficiency, and corruption. Agents, contractors, settlers, sutlers, swindlers, all infested the Indian settlements, and, despite all that the Department of the Interior or the Indian Commissioner, under successive administrations, have been able to do, these adventurers have plundered the Government and the Indians right and left, and with perfect impartiality. It has been an involved and complicated trouble—ring within ring, "wheel within wheel," as SAM WELLER says. The "Indian lobby" is a current political term in Washington; and "Indian landsharks" might be a very good term to apply to the "runners," and "landlords," and pedlers of the Plains.

When, at length, this civil control and management of the Indians had gone so far as not only to wrong the Government on the one hand and the Indians on the other, but also to interfere with the Army, to block the projects of our officers, and to thwart all authorized efforts of the military authorities to preserve peace on the Plains, it became evident that some change of plan must be made. The Indian Bureau resented the pretence of our officers to control the Indians. On the other hand, Army officers felt that military authority, when exercised at all, must be supreme; and, accordingly, they demanded, as the only remedy for the existing imbroglio, the restoration of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

Readers of the JOURNAL are familiar with the arguments presented by officers during the last four or five years in favor of this transfer. Two years ago, and again last year, Congress went so far as to get a bill before it—the one now passed by the House. Two months ago, the Indian Peace Commission itself, which had been laboring to accomplish something for the Indians, at last passed a resolution (every member but one, and that one Commissioner TAYLOR, voting for it) advising the transfer of the Bureau. Then SHERMAN and SHERIDAN once more threw all their influence the same way, and in the strongest terms. Finally, General GRANT came out with his terse but decisive recommendation; and the House was swept by storm.

We believe, with General GRANT, that "it is unnecessary that the argument in favor of transfer should be restated." Nevertheless, we wish to present one view of the subject which has not been much dwelt on. What is it that the transfer proposes? It proposes to saddle the Army with an irksome, difficult, and perilous duty; and to lay on it a responsibility which simple selfishness would counsel it to shirk. Let us remember that it is a failure that they propose to take hold of, and a great nuisance which they aim to reform. Mr. TAYLOR finds nothing in the scheme but the historical desire of "power to seek more power." Pray, what more power will Army officers have than now? Only that which will help them to stop this constant wrangle between the military civil and authorities. As for the "power" itself, it is not intrinsically worth having. Indian campaigning is usually an affair, as SHERMAN says, "all kicks and no glory;" and the sole motive which can animate our officers in their present position regarding the Bureau, is the one of a good workman who dislikes to see a good job botched, and who will put himself to extra trouble, with no gain, merely to have it done shipshape and in workmanlike fashion.

The Siamese Twins, in a state of chronic difference of opinion, would govern the Plains as well as the Army and the Bureau, with one thwarting the other in the way they have done for many years. When the Army sternly warns the hostile Indians, the Bureau coaxes, coddles, and talks soft-sawder to them. When the Army says "war," the Bureau pipes "peace;" when our soldiers take the war-trail, the Bureau screams "they are going to hurt somebody!" When CUSTER gives BLACK KETTLE and his gang a bitter pill, the bureau protests that the killed were all saints, and never saw a ranch on Solomon's Creek, or stam-

ped cattle on the Saline. So it has been all the way through, for years; and do people here imagine that the Indians do not understand the division of authority and the perpetual dispute? They understand it very well, and take advantage of it; and in this new policy, they will read the end of their audacious maraudings.

But, to return to our point, the Senate must see that the transfer of the Indian Bureau really throws upon the War Department a most disagreeable responsibility, for which the only assignable motive is the desire to have the Indian business done right. The Army can make neither money nor reputation out of the transfer. It is a measure of economy; for it will cut off the "leakages," as well as the salaries which have been connected with the Bureau.

We are obliged again this week to surrender a large portion of our space to departmental reports. Even if they do not prove the lightest of all reading to everybody, they are exceedingly valuable, and very good things to preserve for reference. One of the longest of these reports, called out by the opening of the session of Congress, is that of the Secretary of the Navy, the publication of which we reluctantly defer until next week. It shows that the total number of vessels of all sorts now upon the Navy list has been reduced to the small figure of 206, the reduction during the year having been 32 vessels. The number of vessels on squadron service, as cruisers, storeships, and returning, is 42, carrying 411 guns, a reduction during the year of 14 vessels, carrying 96 guns. The number of vessels of all descriptions in use as cruisers, storeships, receiving-ships, tugs, and the like, is 81, carrying 693 guns, a reduction from last year of 22 vessels, carrying 205 guns. Deduct from the total, 206, the iron-clads laid up, the vessels for sale and the old hulks not fit for sea, and there is left, one would think, a small enough residue to satisfy the most economical patriot.

These and other similar details, given at length—accounts of the different squadrons, the reduction of force in the Navy-yards, Admiral FARRAGUT's tour, the survey of the North Pacific, League Island, with its slumbering iron-clads, the bureau reports, and the reports on the earthquakes, are the main features of the report.

The organization of the squadrons, as our readers already well know, remains essentially the same as when the last annual report was made. Some changes of commanding officers and of vessels have taken place, and the force of each squadron has, in consequence of the limited number of seamen allowed by the act of the 17th of June last, been necessarily reduced. The Secretary says that if our commerce and ship interests have not recovered from the depression consequent upon the war, and are not as expanded as formerly, it is from inattention or neglect on the part of the Navy. Since the squadrons were reorganized, our countrymen and their interests abroad have been as vigilantly guarded and protected on every sea and at every accessible point as at any former period. It has been the purpose of the Department to have one or more of our naval vessels visit annually every commercial port where American capital is employed, and that a man-of-war should not be long absent from the vicinity of every merchant ship that might need assistance or protection. To accomplish this purpose, and meet the requirements of the Department, great activity and vigilance were necessary with our limited Navy, numbering in men and ships less than one-fourth the effective force of any one of the principal maritime powers. Yet the work has been performed with energy and zeal, and the views of the Department well sustained.

After reporting the main incidents of Admiral FARRAGUT's tour, the Secretary records his satisfaction "that in no instance was an appeal made for the Admiral's interference in any manner to relieve or extend aid to our countrymen scattered along the shores where the flag was exhibited, nor was any application made to him to assert and vindicate their rights. Throughout Europe the rights of American citizens are respected, and wherever the flag has been carried by the Navy, the privileges to which they are entitled, and which are guaranteed by treaty stipulations and international

law, have been asserted and maintained." This is one of the substantial advantages of our success in the war and the maintenance of our national integrity.

THE Washington correspondent of the Boston Post ventures to doubt the current rumor that General GRANT will call Vice-Admiral PORTER to his Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy, on the authority of that reliable gentleman, "a prominent Radical Senator." This Senator reports having called on General GRANT the evening after General SCHOFIELD's confirmation, and informed him of the fact, but he spoke at the same time of the great hesitation the Senate had in confirming any military or naval officer for a civil position under the Government. General GRANT responded: "I, too, am opposed to it, and believe it wrong, and have only desired General SCHOFIELD's confirmation under the peculiar circumstances of the case. My relations with the President are such that I did not know who might be put in the War Department, and therefore I have been anxious for the favorable action of the Senate in SCHOFIELD's nomination, although I am as much opposed to the principle of which you speak as any Senator could be."

This may be all true, and yet the Navy officers may realize their expectations of seeing Admiral PORTER in charge of the Navy Department. Those who are anxious to ascertain whether there is any ground for this expectation, may perhaps learn something by calling at the Headquarters of the Army, ringing the door-bell, and asking for General GRANT. Several gentlemen, who are anxious on the subject of Cabinet appointments, have adopted this expedient, with what success nobody knows, as they do not consider themselves at liberty to mention what they learned, or at least do not do so.

THE Secretary of War, as will be seen by his report, holds the same opinion as General GRANT with regard to the reduction of the Army. This is an additional indication that the Army will not be reduced during the coming year, except by natural causes, and possibly by the disbandment of the four regiments constituting the Veteran Reserve Corps. It is by no means certain that this latter measure will be adopted, as at a recent meeting of the Military Committee of the House the subject of Army reduction, although brought up and discussed, was ultimately abandoned. The Secretary's report gives an exhibit of the present condition of the various bureaux of the War Department, and also contains an abstract of the reports of various division, department and district commanders. It recommends that the management of Indian affairs be restored to the War Department, as General SCHOFIELD considers "it is manifest that any branch of the public service cannot be efficiently and economically managed by two departments of the Government." Appended to the report are copies of the instructions issued from the War Department, with the President's sanction, for the government of department commanders, as well as the correspondence with those commanders and Governors of States.

We may safely take it for granted that, with the last day of the present year, the Freedmen's Bureau, as hitherto organized, goes out of existence. The term to which its operations were continued by act of Congress expires on the 31st of this month; and General HOWARD's order prescribing the relief of military officers on that day, the discharge of civilian agents, and the sale or turning over of surplus property, is expressed in such words as to bar the supposition of a further continuance by act of Congress. Indeed, General HOWARD's recent letter takes strong ground against the necessity of the continuance of the bureau; and it seems to us that his reasoning is conclusive. However, the claim business and the educational work of the bureau will be continued in all the States for the present, and till other means are provided to relieve them.

We presume that the new organization of the bureau will relieve the greater part of our officers from their bureau labors. The officers now pro-

vided in each State are an assistant commissioner and chief superintendent of schools, a disbursing officer for schools and claims, one, two, or three agents for paying bounties, and two or three clerks. But, in a letter to Brevet Brigadier-General BROWN, General HOWARD says that "protection," in unreconstructed States, "can be extended in a more summary way by the military commander." And he adds that, in these States, the post commanders or other military officers on duty can very properly be intrusted with the same duties now performed by bureau officers. Moreover, he thinks the officers can "continue to act as advisers and friends of the freedmen."

With General HOWARD's testimony that the general operations of his bureau are no longer needed, doubtless there will be a common feeling of satisfaction that it will be soon abolished. It has done good work in its day, and can point with great pride to the condition in which it leaves the freedmen. Mainly, its duties have been faithfully and skilfully performed. We regard it as a fortunate thing for its success that it was connected with the Army from the start, and that its chief and most of its subordinates were Army officers. Wherever fault has properly and justly been found with any of its agents, these have seldom or never been connected with the service. General HOWARD may congratulate himself on the uniformly good record of his administration of this trust.

WE have not intended to allude to the reports in regard to Commodore MEADE and his family, which have been for some time current in the daily papers, as we believe such matters are not the proper subject of newspaper discussion. Unfortunately, however, one of these reports inadvertently found its way into this journal last week. We, therefore, refer to the matter to say that Commodore MEADE and his family will, in their present misfortune, have the sympathy of all their friends in the Army and Navy. Though the Commodore has been released from confinement, after a full and patient hearing of his case by Judge SUTHERLAND, none who know his family will be influenced in their opinion by the sensational stories in regard to their having been actuated by improper motives in the action they took with reference to him.

THE report of General REYNOLDS, which we publish this week, shows that there is still an imperative necessity for the presence of United States troops in Texas. He says: "To restore measurable peace and quiet to Texas will require, for a long time, that troops be stationed at many county seats, until, by their presence and aid if necessary, the civil law can be placed in the hands of reliable officers and executed." This is truly a deplorable state of things; but the General speaks from actual experience of the condition of affairs in that State.

THE practical working of the "eight-hour law" is strikingly illustrated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy. As applied by Congress to Government workmen, its effect has been simply and directly to increase the cost of Government labor twenty per cent. Congress cut down the appropriations for the Navy Department below the estimates, and yet compelled it to employ one-fifth more hands to execute the same amount of work.

THE meeting of the Army societies at Chicago on the 15th of December, promises to be a grand gathering. Arrangements have been made by which all the railroads centring in Chicago, with their connecting lines, will convey those attending at reduced rates. There will, undoubtedly, be a great gathering of the clans.

THE *Anglo-Italian Gazette*, an Anglo-American-Italian newspaper, has been established in Florence by the banking-house of the Messrs. Fairman & Company. It is a weekly paper, and promises to be of value to English and American travellers, and residents in Italy; though it will also give information of their movements in all parts of the Continent. The *Continental Gazette*, the American rival of *Galignani*, in Paris, published by the Messrs. Norton & Company, and established within the last year, is, we believe, a successful enterprise; and we hope good things for this new Florentine venture. Florence, Rome, and Naples, are becoming every year more frequented resorts for American and English travellers, and voluntary exiles, who, taken together, form a community large enough to give satisfactory support, if they are so inclined, to a newspaper devoted to their interests.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, November 20, 1868.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to submit a general report of the operations of this department since the last annual report of the Secretary of War, with the reports of the chiefs of bureaus and military commanders for the same period.

The strength of the Army on the 30th of September was 48,081, which by the 1st of January next will be reduced, by the expiration of term of service alone, to about 43,000. Orders were issued in November last to reduce all regiments of infantry and artillery (except ten light batteries) to fifty men per company. No recruiting rendezvous are now in operation except for the cavalry service, and the expense of the recruiting service is reduced to the minimum. All Volunteer officers except one have been mustered out of service. At the suggestion of Lieutenant-General Sherman authority was given on the 6th of October last for the muster-in of one regiment of Volunteer cavalry from the State of Kansas, for service against hostile Indians. The service of this regiment is not expected to exceed six months, after which it is hoped the Regular cavalry will be sufficient for the frontier service. It may be reasonably expected that a considerable reduction of the infantry of the Army may be made within the next year, without detriment to the interests of the country. I recommend that such reduction be authorized by law, to be made gradually by ordinary casualties, by discharge of incompetent and unworthy officers, and by consolidation of regiments. I also recommend that the four regiments constituting the Veteran Reserve Corps be disbanded, officers unfit for active service to be retired, and all others to be transferred to active regiments. The term of enlistment for all arms of the service should be increased to five years, as a measure of economy and efficiency.

Through the agency of the inspection branch of the service the entire Army, with a few exceptions, otherwise especially provided for, has been thoroughly and constantly inspected during the year, and numerous special investigations have been made, resulting in material improvement in the efficiency of the troops, in the economical management of the administrative branches, and in the care and disposition of public moneys and property. Both here and abroad inspections have come to be regarded as indispensable to successful management of a military establishment, and the conviction of the usefulness is everywhere gaining ground. The importance of this duty to be performed, and the insufficient number of officers, the regular inspection service, have resulted in the adoption of a system whereby the required number will be supplied by detail of field officers in addition to the regular inspectors; the selections to be made by the War Department. This plan is designed to secure officers of proper capacity, judgment and experience, and to obviate the necessity of an immediate increase in the corps of inspectors, which now numbers but nine officers.

The officers of this bureau consist of a judge-advocate-general, an assistant judge-advocate-general and eight judge-advocates. The two vacancies in the grade of judge-advocate, and the absence of any legal provision for filling them, have prevented a compliance with several applications from department commanders for such offices. The work of this bureau is comprised in the recording of military courts received, reviewed and registered, and 1,437 reports on various subjects especially referred for opinion. It is recommended that the number and grades of officers of the bureau be permanently fixed by law, so that vacancies may be filled.

Provision has been made during the past year for such general instruction in military telegraphy and signalling as may be necessary for the service. Books of instruction have been furnished each company and post, and steps have been taken to provide necessary telegraphic apparatus and the equipments for signalling. The courses of study in military telegraphy and signalling have been pursued with success at the Military Academy at West Point. By concert with the officers of the Navy nearly similar courses of study and practice in these branches have been had at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. A drill with a field electric telegraph train has been introduced and practised at West Point, the cadets discharging all the duties of running, out and erecting the lines, working the telegraphic instruments, and sending and receiving messages by sound. A school of telegraphy and signalling has been established at Fort Greble, Maryland, and is in successful operation. At this school selected officers and enlisted men are instructed in all the duties pertaining to the service with electric telegraphs and signals. A simple telegraphic code, easily acquired, is used for this purpose.

The reports of the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General and Surgeon-General have been already published.

The disbursements of the Pay Department during the last fiscal year have been:

For the Regular Army.....	\$17,803,968 53
For the Military Academy.....	169,199 04
To Volunteers.....	42,696,444 08

Total.....\$60,669,611 65

There are now in service fifty-nine paymasters of the regular establishment, and eighteen of the temporary establishment, it being expected that all the latter will be mustered out prior to the date of the next report. In the report of the Paymaster-General the organization of the pay department is discussed; the advantages of the present system over the old system of regimental paymasters pointed out; the causes why payments cannot be made monthly, or even more frequently and regularly than now, stated; and the impracticability of reducing the present authorized number of paymasters (60), even with a large reduction of the Army, demonstrated. Attention is asked to the statement, that while under the old system, during the war of 1812, the defalcations and expenses amounted to over seven per cent. on the amount disbursed, under the present organization and during the late war the total losses, defalcations, and expenses amounted to less than three-fourths of one per cent. on the sums disbursed. During the Mexican War, under the present system, not a dollar was lost by defalcation. The disbursements for reconstruction purposes have been \$2,261,415 02. There remains an available balance of \$467,626 48, which, it is believed, will cover all future expenses; but as the specific amount for each military district is fixed by law, authority is asked for the transfer of amounts from districts not requiring them to others insufficiently supplied. During the year claims for additional bounty were allowed to the number of 241,992, involving an expenditure of \$23,649,157 78. Claims were rejected to the number of 19,407, and 109,104 were still unsettled at the close of the fiscal year. Since the date of the act 435,199 claims have been received, 387,091 paid, 32,403 rejected, and 15,708 were yet unsettled at the date of the Paymaster-General's report. The total disbursements on claims have been \$37,764,774 78 to which must be added the claims settled by the accounting officers of the Treasury, bringing the aggregate up to \$64,000,000. The expense of settling these claims has been kept within five-sixths of one per cent. on the amount disbursed, or about the average cost of seventy cents per claim. It is recommended that the 4th of March next be fixed by law as the date beyond which no more claims will be received, and that all claims then remaining unsettled be transferred to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for disposition.

All officers of the Corps of Engineers, except fifteen, are employed on various special and detached duties—engaged upon the permanent national defences, survey of the lakes, improvement of rivers and harbors, exploration, command and instruction of engineer troops, and in charge of the public buildings, grounds, and works in the District of Columbia. Extensive surveys for the improvement of rivers and harbors have been and are being made, and the preparation of the necessary plans is being conducted with great energy. The report of the Chief of Engineers, with accompanying maps, will supply the information essential to legislative action. Geographical and geological explorations and surveys in the far West have been continued during the year. These surveys, and the military reconnaissances made by engineer officers accompanying troops, afford valuable information for military and other national purposes.

The expenditures of the Ordnance Department during the last fiscal year, for all purposes, inclusive of the payment of war claims, were a little more than \$3,000,000—less than three-fifths of the expenditure of the preceding year. There are twenty-seven military arsenals in all, including the national armory at Springfield. The work done at them by the hired mechanics and enlisted men of the Ordnance Corps, under the direction of skilled officers of the Corps, has been economical and satisfactorily performed. Measures have been taken for the construction of the Rock Island bridge, the sale of the damaged and unserviceable Ordnance stores, and the sale of St. Louis and Liberty arsenals, all of which were provided for by law. Legislative authority for the sale of the arsenals at Rome, New York, and Vergennes, Vermont, and the lands at Harper's Ferry, is again recommended, and the establishment of an arsenal at Omaha, or other suitable point, again advocated. Highly favorable reports of the breech-loading converted Springfield muskets have been received from those portions of the Army where it has

been distributed. Further supplies are now in preparation. A few smooth-bore and rifle guns of heavy calibre are being made, for trial of their power and endurance. When the most suitable kinds have been determined, a large number of guns for fortifications will have to be made, and authority to make them as fast as can be done is asked.

Large reductions of the officers and agents of the Freedmen's bureau have been made during the year, and arrangements are in progress to close it up by the first of January next, except the educational and claims divisions. The abandoned lands yet in possession of the bureau are mostly worthless for cultivation, and will be restored at once, or dropped from the returns. Claims of colored soldiers to the number of nearly 2,000 have been settled through the bureau, without cost to the claimants, and a little more than 3,800 remained unsettled. Treasury certificates and checks for settlement of claims of colored soldiers and marines have been collected by the bureau to the number of 17,000, and to the value of nearly \$3,500,000. Transportation has been furnished to 6,413 persons—less than one-third of the number transported last year. Over 150,000 persons have received medical treatment during the year; twenty-seven hospitals have been closed, twenty-one yet remain; also, six orphan asylums, which are in charge of the bureau. Efforts have been made to turn over to the local civil authorities the charge of the sick, the infirm, and the insane, and in some instances with success. The sanitary condition of the freed people has, in general, improved. Subsidence supplies of the freed people have been issued to the number of 16,000 persons, the number of rations issued during the year being 2,862,473. For a part of these supplies, liens have been taken upon the crops. The schools have, in the main, progressed, though in some places seriously injured by local opposition and want of means. Private associations have continued their liberal support, and teachers have labored faithfully, though in many cases beset with difficulties. The number of day and night-schools is 1,831, with 2,295 teachers and 104,327 pupils. The aggregate number of Sunday and day schools of all kinds is 4,026, with 241,819 scholars. The amount expended for support of schools during the year was \$942,523 68; this does not include the expenditures by benevolent societies, estimated at \$700,000, and by freedmen, estimated at \$300,000. Fifteen normal schools and colleges have been chartered or incorporated in different parts of the country. The total expenditures of the bureau during the fiscal year were \$3,977,041 72. The balance on hand was \$3,622,067 99. The Commissioner recommends appropriations to continue hospitals at New Orleans, Vicksburg, Richmond, and Washington. To dispose of the school buildings, it is proposed to transfer them to the corporations and trustees who now have them in charge, guarantees to be taken that they shall not be diverted from their proper uses. A grant of public lands in aid of the schools of the District of Columbia, of all grades, is recommended. For an account of the operations of the bureau in the several States, reference is made to the report of the Commissioner.

The Corps of cadets, on June 1, 1868, numbered 210 members, under the care and instruction of a superintendent, eight professors, and thirty-two officers of the Army. Fifty-four members of the first class were graduated June 15th, and appointed to the Army. During the past academic year, ninety-six candidates have been admitted into the Academy and thirty-seven rejected. The cadets now at the Academy number 225, which, under existing laws, can eventually be increased to 290. The necessity of a further increase is again mentioned, and the superiority of the Military Academy over all other plans lately proposed for meeting that want, is pointed out by the Inspector in his report. The great value and importance of the annual Board of Visitors, both to the Academy and the Government, is referred to, and the report of the board for 1868 is attached to the Inspector's report. The board report very favorably upon the discipline, instruction, administration, and fiscal affairs of the Academy, and recommends several appropriations as especially necessary to be made. They highly commend the public value of the institution, and ask for its generous support. The favorable report of the board is concurred in by the Inspector from personal observation during his semi-annual inspections. The charges once, but no longer directed against the Military Academy, of its alleged costliness, exclusiveness, and the disloyalty of its graduates, are referred to, and refuted by facts and figures, among the most interesting of which are the statements that, during the late war, of the graduates from all the Southern States, one-half remained loyal; that, of the graduates from the actual Rebel States, more than one-fourth remained loyal; and that of the graduates engaged on the side of the Union, one-fifth lost their lives. The past honorable record of the Academy, and its present high standing at home and abroad, are cited as evidence of the great usefulness to which it will in the future attain. The Artillery School was organized at the close of 1867 by order of the general of the Army, and Brevet Major-General Barry, colonel Second Artillery, was assigned to its command. It was established at Fortress Monroe, and one battery from each of the five regiments of artillery was ordered to that post as the instruction batteries for the first year. The course of instruction adopted for the school is both theoretical and practical, embracing a variety of subjects, and is pursued both by the officers and non-commissioned officers of the batteries. The practical course for the present year has just been completed by an examination of the officers under instruction. The theoretical part of the course is now in operation and will likewise be closed, by an examination, before the 1st of April next. It embraces mathematics, military surveying and engineering, artillery, military history, international law, and constitutional law.

The actual current expenses of the War Department for the last fiscal year were \$68,743,064 71, to which is to be added the sum of \$9,961,406 43, old war debts paid during the year, making the total expenditures of the department \$78,704,501 14. The appropriations for the present fiscal year were \$35,400,557 47; the estimated deficiencies for the current year are \$13,975,000. It is estimated that the sum of \$65,682,389 35 will be required for the expenses of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. There will be a surplus of \$90,240,221 81 from unexpended appropriations, to be paid into the Treasury at the close of the present fiscal year.

After summarizing the reports of the Department commanders which, as well as the annual report of General Grant, we have already published, the Secretary continues:

During the short time I have had charge of the War Department it has been my constant aim to systematically reduce the expenses of the department; to improve the discipline and efficiency of the Army; to prosecute such experiments in engineering and ordnance, and to continue such instruction of the officers and men as is necessary to the perfection of our military establishment; to give all needful strength to the forces operating against hostile Indians; and to give the greatest practical assistance to the civil authorities in the States where recently organized governments need military support. The discipline of the Army is believed to be better than at any previous time since the late war. The efficient action of Courts-martial, with prompt executive confirmation, has resulted in dismissal from the service of a considerable number of unworthy officers, and exemplary punishment of others. Provision has also been made, under the authority of acts of Congress, approved August 3, 1861, and July 23, 1864, for dropping from the rolls of the Army, upon the report of an examining board, such officers as may be found unfit for the service by reason of intemperance or vicious habits. These measures having the earnest support of the great body of officers, have already produced beneficial results, and cannot fail soon to relieve the Army of such officers as have proved wholly unworthy, and to reform such as have only temporarily yielded to temptation. From thorough discipline and efficiency among the officers the same essential qualities among the enlisted men follow as a matter of course.

I refer to the report of Lieutenant-General Sherman for an instructive statement of facts and valuable suggestions in respect to Indian affairs. I believe it manifest that an important change should be made in our mode of dealing with the Indians. While good faith and sound policy alike require us to strictly observe existing treaties so long as the Indians maintain like good faith, when any tribe has violated its treaty, it should no longer be regarded as a nation with which to treat, but as a dependent, uncivilized people, to be cared for, fed when necessary, and governed. It is manifest that any branch of the public service cannot be efficiently and economically managed by two departments of the Government. If the Interior Department can alone manage Indian affairs, and thus save the large expense of the Army in the Indian country, very well. But if the Army must be kept there for the protection of railroads and frontier settlements, why not require the Army officers to act as Indian agents, and thus save all the expense of the civilians so employed. Besides, an Army officer has his military reputation and commission at stake, and is subject to trial by Court-martial for any misconduct in office. Thus is afforded the strongest possible security the Government can have for an honest administration of Indian affairs by officers of the Army; while the civilian agent, being only a temporary officer of the Government, and practically exempt from trial and punishment for misconduct, gives the Government the least possible security for honest administration. For the sake of economy to the Government, for the sake of more efficient protection to the frontier settlements, and for the sake of jus-

tice to the Indians, I recommend that the management of Indian affairs be restored to the War Department, with authority to make regulations for their government and for their protection against lawless whites.

The relation of the Army to the civil authorities in the States recently restored to civil government has been a subject of no little perplexity. While those governments were yet imperfectly organized, lacking to a great extent the sympathy and support of the most influential citizens, without organized police or militia forces, without arms and without money, and without even authority of law to organize and arm a militia, the military government, which the people had learned by more than three years' experience to rely upon for protection of life and property, was suddenly withdrawn. Immediately followed an exciting political canvass, having for its alternative results, in popular expectation, the support or overthrow of these newly formed governments. The result has been unusual disposition to lawlessness and crime, and comparative inefficiency of civil government in those States. The only laws of Congress providing for the employment of the military force of the United States in support of the government of any State were passed in the infancy of the Republic, with a jealous care to avoid undue interference by the National Government in State affairs, and not designed for such a condition of society as now exists in the Southern States. Hence, with an earnest desire to do all in the power of the Executive to preserve peace in those States, and enable the people to fairly decide at the polls the exciting questions involved in the canvass, it has been found possible to attain these objects only in an imperfect degree, but it is believed that, considering the difficulties of the situation, there is abundant reason to be satisfied with the comparative good order that has prevailed throughout the country. The instructions issued from this department, with the President's sanction, for the government of department commanders, and correspondence with those commanders and Governors of States, are submitted with this report for the information of Congress.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

REPORT OF BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL REYNOLDS.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS, AUSTIN, NOV. 4, 1868.

Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith a tabular statement of expeditions, scouts, and report of movements of the various regiments serving in this district, for the year ending September 30, 1868.

Armed organizations, generally known as "Ku-Klux Klan," exist, independently or in concert with other armed bands, in many parts of Texas, but are most numerous, bold and aggressive east of the Trinity River. The precise object of these organizations cannot be readily explained, but seems, in this State, to be to disarm, rob, and in many cases murder Union men and negroes, and, as occasion may offer, murder United States officers and soldiers; also, to intimidate every one who knows anything of the organization, but who will not join it. The civil law east of the Trinity River is almost a dead letter. In some counties, the civil officers are all, or a portion of them, members of the Klan. In other counties, where the civil officers will not join the Klan, or some other armed band, they have been compelled to leave their counties; examples are Van Zandt, Smith and Marion counties—the county-seat of the latter is Jefferson.

In many counties where the county officers have not been driven off, their influence is scarcely felt. What political end, if any, is aimed at by these bands, I cannot positively say, but they attend in large bodies the political meetings (barbecues), which have been and are being held in various parts of the State under the auspices of the democratic clubs of the different counties. The speakers encourage the attendance, and in several counties men have been indicated by name from the speakers' stand as those selected for murder. The men thus pointed out have no course left them but to leave their homes or be murdered on the first convenient opportunity.

The murder of negroes is so common as to render it impossible to keep an accurate account of them. Many of the murders of these bands of outlaws are transient persons in the State; the absence of railroads and telegraphs, and great length of time required to communicate between remote points, facilitating their devilish purposes. These organizations are evidently countenanced, or at least not discouraged, by the majority of the white people of the counties where the bands are most numerous. They could not otherwise exist.

I have given this matter close attention, and am satisfied that a remedy, to be effective, must be gradually applied, and combined with the firm support of the Army, until these outlaws are punished or dispersed. They cannot be punished by the civil courts until some examples of military commissions show that men can be punished in Texas for murder and kindred crimes. The perpetrators of such crimes have not heretofore, except in very rare instances, been punished in the State at all. Free speech and free press, as the terms are generally understood in other States, have never existed in Texas. In fact, the citizens of other States cannot appreciate the state of affairs in Texas without actually experiencing it. The official reports of lawlessness and crime, so far from being exaggerated, do not tell the whole truth. Jefferson is the centre from which most of the trade, travel and lawlessness of eastern Texas radiates, and at this point or its vicinity there should be stationed a regiment of troops. The recent murder at Jefferson of the Honorable G. W. Smith, a delegate to the constitutional convention, has made it necessary to order more troops to that point. This movement weakens the frontier posts to such an extent as to impair their efficiency for protection against the Indians; but the bold, wholesale murdering in the interior of the State, seems at present to present a more urgent demand for troops than Indian depredations. The frontier posts should, however, be re-enforced if possible, as it is not improbable that the Indians from the north-west, after having suffered defeat there, will make heavy incursions into Texas.

To restore measurable peace and quiet to Texas, will require, for a long time, that troops be stationed at many county seats, until by their presence, and aid if necessary, the civil law can be placed in the hands of reliable officers and executed. This will be the work of years and will be fully accomplished only by an increase of population. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brevet Major-General U. S. Army, commanding.

THE INDIAN WAR.

BATTLE OF THE WASHITA—REPORT OF GENERAL CUSTER.

H'DQR'S SEVENTH U. S. CAVALRY,
IN THE FIELD, ON THE WASHITA RIVER,
November 28, 1868.

Major-General P. H. Sheridan, commanding Department of the Missouri.

GENERAL: On the morning of the 26th inst., this command, comprising 11 troops of the Seventh Cavalry, struck the trail of an Indian war party, numbering about 100 warriors. The trail was not quite twenty-four hours old, and was first discovered near the point where the Texas boundary line crosses the Canadian River. The direction was toward the south-east. The ground being covered by over twelve inches of snow, no difficulty was experienced in following the trail. A vigorous pursuit was at once instituted. Wagons, tents, and all other impediments to a rapid march were abandoned. From daylight until 9 o'clock at night the pursuit was unchecked. Horses and men were then allowed one hour for refreshment, and at 10 P. M. the march was resumed and continued until 1:30 A. M., when our Osage trailers reported a village within less than a mile from our advance. The column was counter-marched, and withdrawn to a retired point to prevent discovery. After reconnoitering with all the officers of the command the location of the village, which was situated in a strip of heavy timber, I divided the command into four columns of nearly equal strength; the first consisting of three companies under Major Elliott, was to attack in the timber from below the village; the second column, under Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, was to move down the Washita and attack in the timber from above; Brevet Colonel Thompson, in command of the third column, was to attack from the crest north of the village; while the fourth column was to charge the village from the crest overlooking it, on the left bank of the Washita. The hour at which the four columns were to charge simultaneously, was the first dawn of day, and notwithstanding the fact that two of the columns were compelled to march several miles to reach their positions, three of them made the attack so near together as to make it appear like one charge. The other column was only a few moments late. There never was a more complete surprise. My men charged the village, and reached the lodges before the Indians were aware of our presence. The moment the charge was ordered, the band struck up "Garryowen," and with cheers that strongly reminded me of scenes during the war, every trooper, led by his officer, rushed toward the village. The Indians were caught napping for once, and the warriors rushed from their lodges and posted themselves behind trees, and in the deep ravines, from which they began a most determined defence. The lodges and all their contents were in our possession within a few minutes after the charge was ordered: but the real fighting, such as has rarely, if ever, been equalled in Indian warfare began, when attempting to clear out or kill the warriors posted in ravines or under brush; charge after charge was made, and most gallantly, too; but the Indians had resolved to sell their lives dearly as possible. After a desperate conflict of several hours, our efforts were crowned with the most complete and gratifying success. The entire village, numbering 47 lodges of "Black Kettle's" band of Cheyennes, 2 lodges of Arapahoes, and 2 lodges of Sioux—51 lodges in all, under command of their principal chief, "Black Kettle"—fell into our hands.

By a strict and careful examination after the battle, the following figures give some of the fruits of our victory: The Indians left on the ground and in our possession the bodies of 103 of their warriors, including "Black Kettle" himself, whose scalp is now in possession of one of our Osage guides. We captured in good condition 875 horses, ponies and mules; 241 saddles, some of very fine and costly workmanship, 523 buffalo robes, 210 axes, 140 hatchets, 35 revolvers, 47 rifles, 535 pounds of powder, 1,050 pounds of lead, 4,000 arrows, 90 bullet-molds, 35 bows and quivers, 12 shields, 300 pounds of bullets, 775 lariats, 940 buckskin saddle-bags, 470 blankets, 93 coats, 700 pounds of tobacco. In addition, we captured all their winter supply of dry buffalo meat, all their meal, flour, and other provisions, and in fact everything they possessed, even driving the warriors from the village with little or no clothing. We destroyed everything of value to the Indians, and have now in our possession, as prisoners of war, 53 squaws and their children. Among the prisoners are the survivors of "Black Kettle's" and the family of "Little Rock." We also secured two white children held captive by the Indians. One white woman who was in their possession was murdered by her captors the moment we attacked. A white boy held captive, about 10 years old, when about to be secured, was brutally murdered by a squaw, who ripped out his entrails with a knife. The Kiowas under "Santana," and Arapahoes under "Little Raven," were encamped six miles below "Black Kettle's" village, and the warriors from these two villages came to attempt the rescue of the Cheyennes. They attacked my command from all sides about noon, hoping to recover the squaws and herds of the Cheyennes. In their attack they displayed great boldness, and compelled me to use all my force to repel them, but the counter charge of the cavalry was more than they could stand; by 3 o'clock we drove them in all directions, pursuing them several miles. I then moved my entire command in search of the village of the Kiowas and Arapahoes, but after a march of 80 miles discovered they had taken alarm at the fate of the Cheyenne village, and had fled.

It was then three days' march from where I had left my train of supplies, and knew that wagons could not follow me, as the trail had led me over a section of country so cut up by ravines and other obstructions that cavalry could with difficulty move over it. The supplies carried from the train on the persons of the men were exhausted. My men, from loss of sleep and hard service, were wearied out; my horses were in the same condition for want of forage. I therefore began my return march about 8 P. M., and found my train of supplies

at this point (it having accomplished only 16 miles since I left it). In the excitement of the fight, as well as in self-defence, it so happened that some of the squaws and a few children were killed and wounded. The latter I have brought with me, and they receive all the needed attention the circumstances of the case permit. Many of the squaws were taken with arms in their hands, and several of my command are known to have been wounded by them. The desperate character of the combat may be inferred from the fact that after the battle the bodies of 38 dead warriors were found in a small ravine near the village in which they had posted themselves.

I have now to report the loss suffered by my own command. I regret to mention among the killed, Major Joel H. Elliott, and Captain Louis W. Hamilton, and 19 enlisted men; in wounded includes three officers and 11 enlisted men, in all 35 men. Of the officers, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Barnitz, captain Seventh Cavalry, is seriously if not mortally wounded. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Custer, and Second Lieutenant T. J. March, Seventh Cavalry, are slightly wounded. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Benteen had his horse shot under him by a son of Black Kettle, whom he afterward killed. Colonel Barnitz, before receiving his wound, killed two warriors. I cannot sufficiently commend the admirable conduct of the officers and men. This command has marched constantly five days, amid terrible snow storms, and over a rough country covered by more than 12 inches of snow. Officers and men have slept in the snow, without tents. The night preceding the attack, officers and men stood at their horses' heads for hours, awaiting the moment of attack, and this, too, when the temperature was far below the freezing point. They have endured every privation, and fought with unsurpassed gallantry against a powerful and well-armed foe, and from first to last I have not heard a single murmur; but, on the contrary, the officers and men of the several squadrons and companies seemed to vie with each other in their attention to duty, and their patience and perseverance under difficulties. Every officer, man, scout, and Indian guide, did their full duty. I only regret the loss of the gallant spirits who fell in the "battle of the Washita." Those whose loss we are called upon to deplore were among our bravest and best. Respectfully subscribed, G. A. CUSTER, Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Cavalry, Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

REPORT OF BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL BARRY.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY SCHOOL, U. S. A.,
FORT MONROE, VA., October 28, 1868.

To the Adjutant-General United States Army.

GENERAL: For the information of the Honorable the Secretary of War in the preparation of his annual report, and in compliance with your letter to that effect, I have the honor to transmit herewith the following report:

The Artillery School was organized during the last weeks of the year 1867, by the orders of the general-in-chief, and in compliance with the provisions of General Orders No. 99, Headquarters of the Army, Series of 1867. I was assigned to its command; Brevet Brigadier-General Roberts, lieutenant-colonel Fourth Artillery, and Brevet Brigadier-General Hays, major Fifth Artillery, were assigned as field officers; and Batteries G, First Artillery; K, Second Artillery; A, Third Artillery; F, Fourth Artillery; and C, Fifth Artillery, (one from each of the five artillery regiments) were ordered to the School as the instruction batteries for the first year. The delays incident to the assembly of the instruction batteries, and the preparation of the code of regulations and details of the course of instruction rendered it necessary to defer the opening of the School until April 1st, when the practical portion of the course of instruction was entered upon. This portion of the course has been sedulously pursued, and was closed on the 15th instant by an examination of the lieutenants under instruction. On the 1st proximo, the theoretical portion of the course of instruction will be begun, and will continue until March 15th, when the final examination of the officers and non-commissioned officers will be had.

The practical portion of the course has comprised tactical instruction in all the different kinds of guns, howitzers and mortars used in the field, siege and sea-coast artillery service of the U. S. Army; instruction in the nomenclature, construction and uses of their different parts, and of their carriages, and different varieties of projectiles, fuzes, etc.; the laying of platforms for siege guns, howitzers and mortars, and for the heavy 10-inch and 13-inch sea-coast mortars; and the transportation, mounting and dismounting of 10 and 15-inch guns, and of 10 and 13-inch sea-coast mortars, and the handling of their heavy carriages and projectiles was practically performed in numerous instances, for the purpose of instruction. The duties of the Laboratory, so far as they concern the artillery target practice, and general instruction in practical gunnery, including the different methods of ascertaining initial-velocity and range, were practically performed in as thorough a manner as circumstances would permit.

The theoretical portion of the course, as prescribed by the staff of the School, will comprise instruction in mathematics, military surveying and engineering, artillery, military history, and military, international, and constitutional law; and it is confidently anticipated that this portion of the course (as the practical portion now just completed has in a great measure already done) will supply a need long felt in the artillery, and will vindicate the sagacity of the general-in-chief, in establishing the School, and the fostering care of the Secretary of War during its progress.

The formation of a library, and of a museum of artillery, and the possession of certain mathematical instruments and other artillery apparatus, are necessities in an establishment designed for the practical and theoretical instruction of artillery. There remain at this time (the relics of the late school of artillery practice), a li-

brary of 1,800 volumes, and a few mathematical instruments, but both of these collections need important additions to make them what they ought to be to keep pace with the wonderful advances of late years made—and which are still making—in the art of war. I have commenced, and have made some progress, in the formation of a museum of artillery.

In the administration of the School, a serious difficulty has been encountered in the want of funds for the purchase of books for the library, and as text-books; mathematical and other apparatus, for the illustration of the artillery instruction, and various contingent items for the artillery museum, etc. The Post fund of Fort Monroe is quite unable to meet these outlays, and the different administrative departments of the Army are restricted by law from making expenditures on these accounts. I therefore respectfully urge the necessity of the application to Congress for a small appropriation, say \$1,000, for the next fiscal year, to enable these indispensable purchases to be properly made. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM F. BARRY, Colonel Second Artillery, Brevet Major-General, commanding.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The following is a copy of General McClellan's address to his soldiers at the commencement of his operations against Richmond. As very few copies of this interesting document have been preserved, we reprint it entire:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, March 14, 1862.
Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac.

FOR a long time I have kept you inactive, but not without a purpose: you were to be disciplined, armed, and instructed; the formidable artillery you now have, had to be created; other armies were to move and accomplish certain results. I have held you back that you might give the death-blow to the rebellion that has distracted our once happy country. The patience you have shown, and your confidence in your general, are worth a dozen victories. These preliminary results are now accomplished. I feel that the patient labors of many months have produced their fruit; the Army of the Potomac is now a real army—magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and instruction, excellently equipped and armed; your commanders are all that I could wish. The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to save our country. As I ride through your ranks, I see in your faces the sure presage of victory; I feel that you will do whatever I ask of you. The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you now face to face with the rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right. In whatever direction you may move, however strange my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where I know you wish to be—on the decisive battle-field. It is my business to place you there. I am to watch over you as a parent over his children; and you know that your general loves you from the depths of his heart. It shall be my care, as it has ever been, to gain success with the least possible loss; but I know that, if it is necessary, you will willingly follow me to our graves, for our righteous cause. God smiles upon us, victory attends us, yet I would not have you think that our aim is to be attained without a manly struggle. I will not disguise it from you; you have brave foes to encounter, foemen well worthy of the steel that you will use so well. I shall demand of you great, heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, desperate combats, privations, perhaps. We will share all these together; and when this sad war is over we will all return to our homes, and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the Army of the Potomac.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

M. MAURICE BLOCK, a French statistician, has estimated the number of soldiers employed in European armies as follows: North Germany, 421,528 active soldiers, 298,113 reserves, 95,000 reserves of the second ban. Austria, 540,000, of whom 240,000 are Hungarians; she has no reserves. Russia, 800,000 drilled men; no reserves of drilled soldiers. Italy, 396,000 active soldiers, 173,250 drilled reserves. France, 400,000 effectives, 200,000 reserve; its projected army will consist of 400,000 effectives; 400,000 reserve; 400,000 militia capable of garrison duty. In Prussia the whole able-bodied population, in France five-eighths of the same class, have received military instruction. It is calculated that the highest number of able-bodied soldiers between 20 and 40 which any State can yield is ten per cent. of its total census. The highest number ever yielded has been but five per cent., or but half the maximum.

THE American Minister to Spain, Honorable John P. Hale, was recently honored with a serenade from a number of officers who had enjoyed the protection of the Legation after the failure of the insurrection in June, 1866. Most of them would have been shot had they been caught, and although the Government knew their place of retreat it took no measures to compel Mr. Hale to give them up. Among the speakers was General Peirrad, a distinguished officer, who was hunted almost down by O'Donnell's officers, but who finally found refuge for weeks in Mr. Hale's residence. He is now one of the leading men of the Government, and, of course, is deeply grateful for Mr. Hale's hospitality and protection. A nephew of the wife of Mr. Perry, Secretary of Legation, was also of the band protected by the American flag.

At the Arkansas State Fair held in Little Rock in November, of this year, the Arnold Base Ball club, composed of soldiers from the garrison at that place, carried off the first prize, and was declared the champion Base Ball club of the State, receiving the first premium, a handsome silver cup.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT FOR 1867.—The report of Adjutant-General Marvin for 1867, which is shortly to be published, will prove a most interesting document for the members of the National Guard. It opens with a general discussion of the principles of military organization, as applied to the National Guard, including a review of the foreign military systems. The military system of the United States is also very fully discussed, including its relations to the General and State Governments, and the citizen. The subject of military education in schools, discipline, encampment, enrolment, and other kindred topics are also treated. Among the appendices accompanying the report, are the reports of the services of the National Guard regiments in the late war, and a recapitulation of the military forces of the State, and other highly interesting information. The histories of the services of the various regiments of the National Guard during 1861, '62 and '63, occupy some one hundred and twenty-five pages of the report, and form a valuable addition to the military history of the State.

The histories of the Fifth, Seventh, Fourteenth, Seventy-first and Eighty-fourth are particularly full. The report closes with a record of the proceedings of the board for the examination of breech-loading military small arms.

It will be seen from the above abstract that the report is replete with interest, and that copies will be in active demand. General Marvin is entitled to much credit, not only for his able administration of his office, but also for the valuable information he has thus placed at the disposal of the National Guard.

THE SUPERVISORS AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.—At a recent meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Supervisors, the following resolutions passed by the Board of Supervisors of Allegheny County were read:

Whereas, The present Militia Law of our State, in our opinion, is unnecessary and uncalled for by any present or prospective exigency.

Whereas, The people are unwilling to support so oppressive and burdensome an organization as the "New York State National Guard" in a time of peace like the present; therefore

Resolved, That our members of Assembly elect and the State Senators from this district be requested to use their best efforts and influence to secure the repeal of all acts now in operation legalizing said organization, and the assessment and collection of commutation taxes for the support of the same, during the ensuing session of our Legislature.

We have never had the pleasure of witnessing a drill or parade of an Allegheny County regiment, and are therefore unable to say whether the Supervisors are just or unjust to their local Militia in their conclusions; but we do not apprehend that any such *brutum fulmen* as the one above quoted is likely to do serious injury to any one. As a good offset to such attacks as this it would be well for some one to furnish these Supervisors with copies of Adjutant-General Marvin's report for 1867 containing an abstract of the services of the New York Militia during the perilous days of 1861, '62 and '63. If, after having been thus informed of the important service rendered the General Government by the citizen soldiery of the State of New York they still persist in styling the National Guard an "oppressive and burdensome organization" we shall be compelled to believe that they are as unpatriotic as they are short sighted. We have never had any faith in the utility of maintaining a military organization in the rural districts, and these resolutions only furnish additional reasons for this belief. When a man forms his opinion of the military forces from what he sees at an annual "muster" or "training day" he can hardly be blamed for pronouncing the system a fraud; but the memory of the war of the Rebellion is too fresh in our minds to speak lightly of a system which in the hours of our country's need sent forth so many brave men and true to her aid.

If a deputation of the Allegheny Board of Supervisors had been present upon the occasion of the last parade of the First Division we could have called their attention to the number of veteran officers and privates present on that occasion who had done good service in the field, and who bore on their persons the marks of hostile bullets. Should they fail to see in this any argument in favor of a National Guard organization, we would take them to the armories of many of our regiments, and, having pointed out the tablets inscribed with the names of their illustrious dead, we would have left them to go home and pass resolutions declaratory of their contempt for the "New York National Guard."

If we may be pardoned the assertion, we believe these Supervisors of Allegheny County are no more competent to discuss the value of the State National Guard than an owl is to treat on the effects of the influence of the fructifying rays of the "God of Day."

NINTH REGIMENT BALL.—Extensive preparations are now in progress for the grand ball to be given by this regiment at the Academy of Music, on the fifth of next month. The committee having this matter in charge, promise to spare neither labor nor expense to make it a most complete affair in all respects. Many distinguished officers of the Army and Navy have already notified Colonel Wilcox of their intention to be present on the occasion. Among those who have accepted is Brevet Brigadier-General Charles P. Stone, formerly of U. S. Army, who at one time commanded the brigade to which the Ninth was attached, while in the Volunteer service. Over a thousand tickets have already been disposed of, and five hundred others have been engaged, and inasmuch as the number to be issued is limited, cards of admission are likely to be in demand. They can be obtained from the officers, whose names are published in our advertising columns.

COMPANY F, NINTH REGIMENT.—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. E. Van Wyck, commanding this company, has been breveted colonel N. G. S. N. Y., by Governor Fenton, for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Irish Bend, Louisiana, April 14, 1863. Brevet Colonel Van Wyck was formerly captain commanding Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-first Infantry, New York State Volunteers.

DRUM AND FIFE INSTRUCTION.—Drum-Major Gardiner A. Strube, of the Twelfth regiment, has been officially notified that his system of instructions for the drum and fife has been approved by the Secretary of War.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—The Twelfth Infantry assembled at the State Arsenal on Saturday evening, 5th December inst., for battalion drill, and for the purpose of voting for a dress uniform, samples of which the committee were ready to exhibit.

Saturday evening being the only one available last week, was reluctantly taken by Colonel Ward, but the evening, and the inclemency of the weather, prevented the regiment from turning out in full numbers.

After the dress parade, the samples of uniforms, consisting of—dark blue dress coat, trimmed with white, three rows of buttons,

light blue trousers, with narrow white stripe, light blue dress hat, white and blue pompon, white cross-belts, and white epaulets. 2d. Same style of coat, braided with black cord across the front, same trousers, wider striped hat and epaulets, black cross-belts. The committee had also sample of frock coat and black dress hat, but part of the trimmings not being ready it was not shown.

In view of the slim turn out, the colonel deemed it advisable to take the views of the regiment as to the propriety of voting for the uniform that evening, or of adjourning the matter. Companies A, B, C, D, E, G, H, and I, decided to vote at once. Companies F and K desired to have the uniforms shown them in their company meeting-rooms, and refused to vote.

The vote being then taken as to which uniform should be adopted as the full dress of the regiment, resulted as follows: The uniform with white belts, 110; with black belts, 35; to see more samples, 42. Companies F and K still refusing to vote.

The colonel then announced the vote, deciding that as the regiment desired to vote at once, and the uniform with the white belts receiving the highest number of votes, it became the dress uniform of the Twelfth regiment.

The committee also recommended that the time for the procuring of the new uniform should be unlimited, and that when the commandant found a sufficient number of men uniformed to warrant a parade, he should order one. The estimated cost of the uniform is \$33 75, including alteration of equipments.

A number of the men who voted for the uniform with black belts, after the announcement of the vote, wished to have their votes changed to the white belts, and there is no doubt, had not the storm interfered with the attendance, that the vote for the uniform, white belts, would have been very large.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN'S STAFF.—The Albany *Argus* gives the following full list of the staff of the Governor elect: Franklin Townsend (brigadier-general), Albany County, adjutant-general; James McQuade (brigadier-general), Oneida County, inspector-general; Wm. H. Morris (brigadier-general), Putnam County, commissary-general of ordnance, (subject to confirmation by the Senate); William M. Tweed, Jr. (brigadier-general), New York, engineer-in-chief; James B. Craig (brigadier-general), Kings County, judge-advocate-general; Jacob S. Mosher (brigadier-general), Albany County, surgeon-general; C. Fitch Bissell (brigadier-general), Genesee County, quartermaster-general; George J. McGee (brigadier-general), Schuylers County, paymaster-general; William Seebach (brigadier-general), New York, commissary-general of subsistence.

Aides-de-Camp—Colonel Robert Lenox Banks, Albany County; Colonel Walter P. Warren, Rensselaer County; Colonel J. Townsend Connolly, New York; Colonel William F. Moller, New York; Colonel William Kidd, Monroe County.

General Townsend is a relative of General Fred. Townsend, who was formerly Adjutant-General of the State. General McQuade commanded a New York regiment in the field, being breveted for his gallantry. General Morris is well known to our readers as the author of a system of tactics. General William M. Tweed, Jr., is now a member of the staff of the Cavalry brigade, and is a worthy scion of his well-known father. Colonel Moller, one of the aides, is also from the staff of the Cavalry brigade. General Craig is a prominent lawyer and politician of Brooklyn. Generals Mosher, Bissell, and McGee, are well known and influential citizens in their section of the State. General Seebach is well known throughout the First Division, and especially by the German citizens, with whom he holds a large influence. Colonels Connolly and Kidd were both in service during the war; while the appointments of Colonels Banks and Warren will be received with much favor in the localities where they reside.

LINDSAY BLUES.—The ball of this organization, for its sixteenth season, will take place at Irving Hall on Thursday evening, January 14, 1869.

COMPANY I, TWELFTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant John E. Dowley, of this company, has been detailed to command Company A, Captain Bacon and Lieutenant Burger having tendered their resignations.

COMPANY D, TWELFTH REGIMENT.—At an election held in this company on Thursday evening, November 19th, Captain Smith presiding, Sergeant Wm. V. Shaw was elected first lieutenant, vice Frost, resigned; Sergeant P. B. Wilson elected company quartermaster-sergeant; Corporal F. S. Turner elected sergeant, vice Wilson, promoted; Private Lawrence Moran elected sergeant, vice Shaw, promoted; Private John J. Ward elected corporal, vice Turner, promoted.

WEBSTER LIGHT GUARD.—An exhibition drill and promenade concert of this company will be given at Irving Hall on Thursday evening, December 17, 1868. As this company has attracted considerable attention on account of its successful contest, it is expected that this exhibition of its drill will be witnessed by a large number of military men.

Tickets are for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

COMPANY A, TWELFTH REGIMENT.—An election was held in this company, on Monday, the 7th inst., Major Howe presiding, when Quartermaster-Sergeant J. H. Horsfall, Company F, was elected second lieutenant Company A, vice Miller, resigned. Lieutenant Horsfall served in the U. S. Volunteers during the war as adjutant of a Connecticut regiment.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—It will be seen from his report, published elsewhere, that Major Godfrey recommends that this regiment be furnished with overcoats. It is time this recommendation was acted upon. Pity, kind gentlemen! Cold blows the wind, and the storms are coming on!

COMPANY H, TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—The annual election for civil officers of this company for the ensuing year was held at the armory, on Wednesday evening, December 2d. The following gentlemen were chosen: President, Homer L. Smith; Vice-President, Hamilton Fulton; Secretary, Charles Carroll; Treasurer, Arnold F. Duckwitz; Directors, Charles S. Barkman and Conway M. Jenkins; Court-martial, Wm. P. Sands, Homer L. Smith, Arnold F. Duckwitz, Charles S. Barkman and Thomas Wildes, Jr.

SECOND LIGHT BATTERY, BOSTON.—The first grand *bal masque* of this battery for the season of 1868 and 1869 will be held on Thursday evening, December 17th, in its armory on Plympton street, near Harrison avenue.

SECOND BRIGADE.—The resignation of Brigade Surgeon D. B. St. John Roosa, on the staff of Brigadier-General Louis Burger, having been accepted, the position thus made vacant has been tendered to Dr. Louis Bauer, surgeon of the Ninety-sixth regiment. Captain

H. F. Bauer, brigade quartermaster, is at present acting as assistant adjutant-general of this brigade.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Colonel Theodore W. Parmelee has issued the following order: The want of uniformity naturally resulting from a different construction of the new system of tactics on the part of company commanders, having a tendency to confirm much error and to cause the omission of much instruction necessary to secure the proper execution of details, it is hereby ordered:

I. Example drills will be conducted by the colonel commanding, on Monday evening of each week, until otherwise ordered, at the Thirty-second street armory. The field and line officers, and the non-commissioned staff, with side arms, and all warrant officers will attend in fatigue dress. Roll call by the adjutant.

II. Company commanders will each make detail of four files of instructed men to report in fatigue dress at these drills, and no instruction will be given to the rank and file, except as provided for herein, while this order is in force.

III. The members not detailed for the foregoing will report at the same rendezvous, in fatigue dress, on Tuesday evening 8th inst., when classes will be formed and placed under the instruction of officers to be detailed hereafter by special orders. Non-commissioned officers will be assigned to each class, and the instructors will have rosters prepared, from which company commanders may obtain the record of attendance.

IV. Company commanders will see that all their men are under instruction, and will make return of delinquents to the adjutant, on the first day of each month, giving names and designation of class to which their men are attached.

V. After the classes are formed they will be designated and assembled, in fatigue dress, as follows: Class No. 1, on Tuesday evenings; class No. 2, on Thursday evenings; class No. 3, on Friday evenings, at the Thirty-second street armory.

VI. All members failing to report for classification on Tuesday evening, 8th inst., will be placed on the roster of class No. 1, and recorded as requested by the instructor.

VII. Roll call at all drills will be made by a non-commissioned officer at 8 o'clock, under the supervision of the instructor; and no part of tactical knowledge will be imparted that is not prescribed for the class by the colonel commanding. Ranks will be broken at 9½ o'clock.

VIII. No visitors will be received at these meetings, but the attendance of all the members is earnestly requested at drills not conflicting with their detention.

IX. The lieutenant-colonel and major will be assigned by special orders for duty as inspectors of instruction, and to aid in the enforcement of each condition of this order. The officers above designated, with the adjutant, will constitute a board for the examination of non-commissioned officers; warrants will be issued, with the approval of this board, one month after notice of elections.

X. The members of this regiment will assemble in fatigue dress, at the State Arsenal, for battalion drill, on Wednesday evening, 16th inst., at 7½ p. m. The field and staff will report to the commandant, and the non-commissioned staff and first sergeants to the adjutant, at 7½ p. m.

XI. Lieutenant Charles E. Shade has been appointed commissary of subsistence, vice Morris, resigned, with rank from December 1st.

SERENADE TO MAJOR SEEBACH.—On Tuesday evening, December 8th, Major Wm. Seebach, of the Fifth regiment, was surprised by receiving a serenade from the officers of his regiment, accompanied by its full band and drum corps. The major having received the appointment of commissary-general on the staff of Governor Hoffman, the officers of the Fifth determined to tender him their congratulations in the shape of a serenade. A committee, consisting of Captain John E. Meyer, chairman, and Captains Lausen and Kein, was appointed to take charge of the matter, and on Tuesday evening, as above stated, the officers of the regiment, accompanied by two non-commissioned officers from each company bearing Chinese lanterns, proceeded to the major's residence, corner of Eighty-fourth street and First avenue. The first intimation the major had of the presence of his friends was a salute of eleven guns, which was fired in his honor about 11 o'clock from a couple of howitzers which the officers had brought with them. Being aroused from his peaceful slumbers by these warlike sounds, he was still further astonished by the notes of martial music proceeding from a band under his window. He soon saw, however, how matters stood and determined to make the best of it. The chief trouble with the major was how he could entertain so many friends without previous notice; but he was relieved from any further solicitude on this score by the ample provision which had been made by Lieutenant-Colonel Hillenbrand, who lives near the major, and who sent over wine and edibles enough to supply a small army. At the close of the serenade the officers were invited into the major's residence, where they spent the rest of the evening in a most sociable manner. After the conclusion of the entertainment at Major Seebach's, the officers also paid a visit to Lieutenant-Colonel Hillenbrand, who gave them a hearty reception, and brought forth from his cellar wines, new and old, which were speedily disposed of. The entire affair was extremely gratifying to all concerned. Among the invited guests present were General Bendix, Colonel Lux, Colonel Krehbiel, and several other officers of the National Guard.

COMPANY C, THIRD REGIMENT.—This company, Captain J. J. Humphreys commanding, held their third annual target excursion at the Broadway Park, Broadway and Ninety-fourth street, on Thursday, December 3, 1868. In the evening, the company also gave a ball at the regimental armory in Fourth avenue, corner of Twenty-fifth street. The day was a very pleasant one, and the evening clear and moonlight, which gave the zou-zous a chance to enjoy themselves. The regimental band was in attendance, both day and evening. The committee of arrangements was headed by Sergeant J. Fowler, assisted by five others, Lieutenant Chas. Coles having charge of the floor. Everything passed off smoothly and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

TROOP E, FIRST CAVALRY.—This company, Captain Geo. F. Keller commanding, held their second annual ball on Monday evening, December 7, 1868, at the National Assembly Rooms, No. 334 to 344 West Forty-fourth street. On account of the heavy storm, the affair was not so well attended as it probably would have been had the weather proved more favorable. As it was, the affair was fairly attended, and proved a success. Among the guests, we noticed Colonel Brinker, Lieutenant-Colonel Ittner, Majors Madden and Schultz, Captains Fischer and Brehem, and Lieutenants Hoeckle, Clausen, and McGee, all of the First Cavalry; also, Surgeon Haffer and Captain Lambert, of the Third Cavalry. The committee of arrangements were Captain Keller, Lieutenants Trinthammer and Breivogel, and others. The ball did not break up until several hours after midnight.

The National Assembly Rooms are under the control of Lieutenant Landmann, of the Fifth regiment, and afford a most desirable hall for those companies who desire to give entertainments in the upper part of the city.

COMPANY A, NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—The fourth annual ball of Company A, Ninety-sixth regiment, took place at the Germania Assembly Rooms on Tuesday evening, December 8, 1868. Captain Wm. Winekel was in charge of the arrangements, assisted by Corporal Fuchs and others. The music was furnished by Willner's band.

INSPECTIONS OF THE SECOND BRIGADE.—The following extract

are taken from the report made by Major John A. Godfrey, of his inspections of the regiments of the Second brigade in the fall of 1867.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Reviewed and inspected this regiment at Tompkins square, on the 23d day of October, 1867. This regiment presented a fine appearance, and is entitled to great credit; the marching in review was good. It is evident that Colonel Daniel W. Teller should receive more assistance for his officers, and greater zeal should be displayed by them to improve this regiment in discipline and drill. No better material can be found in the State than this regiment is composed of. Several of the commandants of the companies deserve great credit for the appearance of their commands at inspection. Some of the companies are greatly in need of overcoats; and, although repeated applications have been made for them, none have been furnished. I recommend that they be furnished with as little delay as possible. Four of the companies are without scales, viz: Companies A, I, P and G, and they should be furnished with them. The armory has just been repaired, and appears to be in good condition, and the State property well cared for. This regiment is one of the finest in the State, and justly deserves its fostering care. This regiment was also reviewed by Brigadier-General Louis Burger, accompanied by his staff. The present pieces are unfit for any duty this regiment may be called upon to perform. They should be changed to boat howitzers, which would be a very effective arm in case of necessity. One battery, however, might be retained in case of emergency.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Reviewed and inspected this regiment at Tompkins square, on the 21st day of October, 1867. They did not inspect with full ranks, owing to the many expulsions and desertions since last inspection; but they made a very creditable appearance. The marching of review was good. The zouave uniform worn by the privates in this regiment should at once be changed to uniforms in accordance with General Regulations. The present uniform is unsightly and ridiculous, and has injured the character and discipline of the regiment. The commissioned officers should be required to wear epaulettes, which were not worn by them at inspection; and their red caps should be changed to hats, in accordance with General Regulations. Several of the companies should be consolidated, and some of the officers should be ordered before a board of examiners, as they are totally incompetent to command their companies or to impart instruction. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the commanding officer of this regiment, Brevet Brigadier-General John E. Bendix, for his untiring endeavors to build up this regiment, with the discordant and mutinous element under his command. He is an efficient and accomplished soldier, and this regiment merits the fostering care of the State. I have inspected the books, and found them in good order and properly written up, with the exceptions of Companies D, G and K, which had no books or papers present for examination, and Company F, which had no roll and no order book present. This regiment has an armory which is in good order, but ill adapted for drill purposes. Their arms and accoutrements are in good condition, and are well cared for. This regiment is without overcoats, and it is recommended that they be furnished without delay.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Reviewed and inspected this regiment at Tompkins square, on the 23d day of October, 1867. They were also reviewed by Brigadier-General Louis Burger, commanding the brigade, accompanied by his staff. The marching in review was good. The fine soldierly bearing of the officers and men of this command I cannot praise too highly. They, nevertheless, require great improvement in drill and discipline to make them all good soldiers. The present colonel has but recently become the commanding officer, and it is hoped that he, together with his officers, will keep in view the necessity of greater improvement. The arms and accoutrements are in good condition, and are well taken care of. The armory is, likewise, in good condition, except the flooring of the drill room, which sadly needs repair. This regiment is without overcoats, and I recommend that they be furnished as soon as possible.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Reviewed and inspected this regiment at Tompkins square, on the 28th day of October, 1867. The marching in review was fair. The uniforms of this regiment are entirely worn out, and the men presented a poor and shabby appearance. Two hundred and fifty new uniforms have recently been furnished this regiment, and they are in need of the balance. The arms used by this regiment are worthless, and new ones should be issued them at once. The drill and discipline need improvement, and it is confidently hoped that by the next annual inspection, with the assistance of the State authorities, that they will have improved in appearance, drill and discipline, so that this regiment will not be second to any in the National Guard. Only three copies of the rolls were furnished the inspector, and those imperfect.

TRUMP D, THIRD CAVALRY.—The twentieth annual invitation ball of this troop, Captain Henry Wisser, commanding, took place at the Germania Assembly Rooms, 291 and 293 Bowery, on Wednesday evening, December 9th. The ball was well attended, as the severity of the weather outside did not prevent the enjoyment of the festivities by those within. The regimental band was in attendance, and furnished good music. Among the guests were Colonel Budke, Majors Schmale and Sauer, Surgeon Hafner, Captains Schacht, Moser, Bohn, and Dilger, of the Third Cavalry, Judge Gale, and the President of the Board of Councilmen, Mr. Manahan. First Lieutenant Henry J. Boehrer had charge of the floor, etc., as assisted by several others. The affair was a perfect success, and lasted until far into the morning.

FIRST REGIMENT, HAWKINS ZOUAVES.—This regiment will give a grand promenade concert at Apollo Hall, corner Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, on Monday evening, December 28, 1868. Music will be furnished for the occasion by Theodore Thomas, Esq.

COMPANY C, SEVENTH REGIMENT.—At a meeting of this company, held Friday evening, December 4th, Private William W. Marston, Jr., was elected corporal, vice Cornell, resigned.

FACTS.—They have a story in town to the effect that a drunken captain, who met a private in his company in the same condition, and ordering him to "halt," the while endeavoring to assume a firm position on his feet and talk with dignified severity, exclaimed: "Private Smith, I'll give you till (hic) 4 o'clock to gissober in." "Cap'n," replied the soldier, "as you're a s-a-a-sight drunker'n'iam, I'll give you 'till (hic) 5 o'clock to gissober in."

While trudging along one day, all alone, a soldier met a Methodist circuit-riding, and at once recognized him as such, but affected ignorance of it.

Preacher—"What command do you belong to?"

Soldier—"I belong to the—th Texas regiment, Van Dorn's army."

What army do you belong to, sir?"

"I—(very solemnly)—"I belong to the army of the Lord."

Soldier—"My friend, you've got a long way from headquarters, then!"

THERE is a magistrate in a town in Indiana named Helsor. A clergyman in the same place was called upon by a young couple, not long since, who wished him to join them in the holy bonds of matrimony. He asked the bridegroom (a soldier by the way) for his marriage license. The man in blue responded that he had been engaged to the girl for over four years, and thought that would do. Clergyman thought not, and remarked as the speediest way to obtain a license:

"You had better take your girl and go to Helsor?"

"You can go to hell yourself!" retorted the angry veteran.

And seizing the bride by the arm, he dragged her from the house wondering what manner of a profane minister he had met with.

DRUM CORPS, SECOND REGIMENT.—The third annual reception of this corps, Drum-Major M. Oregan, will be given at the armory, Seventh street, near Third avenue, on Monday evening, December 21, 1868.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. P. A.—Brevet Major-General E. R. E. Canby is now in command of the Fifth Military District, with headquarters at Austin, Tex.

SUBSCRIBER.—The number of vessels at present in commission in the English Navy is much larger than in the American.

J. G.—The Fifteenth Infantry is stationed in Texas. You can address a member of the regiment, through Headquarters Fifth Military District, Austin, Tex.

J. L.—Worcester says the English dictionaries are divided, with regard to the orthography of the word *wagon*. He spells *wagoner* as we have done, and also *waggoner*.

OLD DOMINION.—We see no difficulty about the abbreviation of the name of Wyoming Territory, so that it shall not be mistaken for Washington Territory. Wy. could be used for the first and W. for the latter.

FIFTH BRIGADE.—The mode of wearing the aigulet, at West Point, is with its head secured by a loop under the fringe of the left epaulet—the left arm is thrust through the two loop-cords, and the braided tails are brought in front and looped on the second button from the top (centre row).

BOY IN BLUE, No. 372.—Major-General Meade was in command of the Army of the Potomac at the time of Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court-house, and also, when Richmond was evacuated.

PETER.—Paragraph 138 of the Revised Army Regulations provides that "deserters shall make good the time lost by desertion, unless discharged by competent authority;" and if any exception is made to this rule it must be upon the decision of competent authority, which must appear in the proceedings of the Court-martial before whom the deserter is tried.

B. F. D., asks—"Is a soldier who enlisted on the 13th day of December, 1865, for the term of three years, entitled to his discharge and final statements on the 12th day of December, 1868—or, on the morning of the 13th?" He should receive them some time during the 13th of December, 1868.

A CARD FROM THE WEBSTER GUARD.

WEBSTER LIGHT GUARD,
COMPANY E, TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW YORK, December 9, 1868.

DEEMING it but justice to vindicate the silence of Company E, Twelfth Regiment, during the period which has elapsed since the competitive drill of the 30th July, and to check the amount of speculation which has arisen in relation to the action of this company in regard to accepting challenges for trials of superiority in military tactics, I would state, that in accepting the challenge of the Montgomery Guard of Boston, in which they challenged the United States for the championship, this company considered the word champion as far-fetched, and it was not our intention, if successful, of being considered the champion drill company of the United States; and having been successful, we do not now, nor have we ever claimed that title, simply claiming that we are, and have proved ourselves to be a better drilled company than the one who opposed us last July.

We do not admit that any individual military organization can, at a moment's notice, step forth and claim the proud and high-sounding title of champions in this extensive country, but insist that that name must be carved out by degrees, and must not be worn until the company has proved itself not only able to defeat the best company in our State, but invincible against all who claim its attention in every State. In preparing for our late contest, we drilled for six weeks through the hottest of the summer, and shortly afterward made arrangements for an excursion to Poughkeepsie, which assumed the dimensions of a battalion, thereby causing extra drills in battalion movements; lately we have been engaged in preparation for the exhibition drill of the 17th inst.

We can honestly say that we have had little, if any, rest from drill since last June, and it is now the intention of the members as soon as the exhibition drill is over to take that rest which one and all require, and until next spring will not officially accept any of the challenges with which the company have been favored. Four challenges have been received; one of which will probably be accommodated by the Webster Light Guard as soon as fine weather permits a fair field for preparation. It has therefore been unanimously resolved by the company, at a special meeting, to retain all challenges which the company have received on the table for future action.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Captain Commanding Company E, Twelfth regiment N. G. S. N. Y.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS N. G. S. N. Y.,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Dec. 7, 1868.

The following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-chief in the National Guard, N. G. S. N. Y., during the week ending December 6th:

THIRTEENTH BRIGADE.

Seymour Birch, quartermaster, with rank November 25th, vice Charles P. Wingar, resigned.

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Wm. Roos, second lieutenant, with rank November 20th, vice Anthony Fischer, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Henry Bernhard, second lieutenant, with rank November 11th, vice Levy Cohn, resigned.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Franklyn Coit, second lieutenant, with rank November 16th, vice H. H. Hoggins, promoted.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Henry Cook, second lieutenant, with rank November 24th, vice Peter Linton, resigned.

George Sweeley, second lieutenant, with rank November 24th, vice Frederick Cook, removed from State.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT—NEW ORGANIZATION.

Lou's Roth, colonel, with rank June 22d.

W. W. Rowe, lieutenant-colonel, with rank July 13th.

Wm. A. Walker, adjutant, with rank July 13th.

F. B. Beers, quartermaster, with rank July 13th.

Wm. M. Grady, commissary of subsistence, with rank July 13th.

Thomas M. Flandrau, surgeon, with rank July 13th.

Fredk. L. Prince, assistant surgeon, with rank November 20th.

Wm. E. Knox, chaplain, with rank November 19th.

COMPANY A.

Leverett E. Seymour, captain, with rank November 20th.

Asher Baldwin, first lieutenant, with rank November 20th.

Fredk. L. Butterfield, second lieutenant, with rank November 20th.

COMPANY B.

Thomas Flanagan, captain, with rank November 20th.

James Russell, first lieutenant, with rank November 20th.

Thomas F. Lanigan, second lieutenant, with rank November 20th.

COMPANY C.

Daniel C. Swartfigner, captain, November 23d.

Thomas D. Bickley, first lieutenant, November 23d.

Thomas J. Dunn, second lieutenant, November 23d.

COMPANY D.

Henry Schamm, captain, with rank November 23d.

Jacob Augley, first lieutenant, with rank November 23d.

John S. Ostrom, second lieutenant, with rank November 23d.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

C. M. Bell, surgeon, with rank June 6th, vice J. M. Black, relieved by election of Colonel Leggett.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Officers' rank November 7th.

George H. Walt, captain, vice C. H. Perry, resigned.

Alonso A. Dodge, first lieutenant, vice Walt, promoted.

Sidney Nowlan, second lieutenant, vice Dodge, promoted.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Thomas Young, second lieutenant, with rank November 19th, vice M. M. Rogers, resigned.

Wm. E. Chapman, second lieutenant, with rank, November 23d, vice Jacob Backus, promoted.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

P. M. Grant, captain, with rank August 20th, original vacancy.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Wm. Bruce, first lieutenant, with rank November 12th, vice Wm. Rockford, resigned.

Wm. H. Head, second lieutenant, with rank November 12th, vice William Bruce, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations have been accepted:

SECOND BRIGADE.

Surgeon D. B. St. John Roosa, December 2d.

SIXTEENTH BRIGADE.

Commissary Wm. H. Main, December 4th.

THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Commissary Wm. H. Gray, December 2d.

Surgeon Egbert Guernsey, December 4th.

Adjutant Leonard R. Wells, December 4th.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Captain J. D. Buerger, December 2d.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Geo. W. Royce, December 6th.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Captain J. C. Smith, December 6th.

THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Wm. H. Doscher, December 4th.

BATTALION WASHINGTON GREY CAVALRY.

Captain H. M. Collyer, December 4th.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

ARMY.

DECEMBER 3d.

Inman, Barton, Captain.

Moltrop, W. H., Captain.

Reid, Wayne, Captain.

Weems, W. H., Colonel (2).

DECEMBER 7th.

Daniell, E. S., Captain.

Ellinger, Wm., Colonel.

Ellis, Major.

Erickson, Joshua, Captain.

Freeman, Watson, Captain.

Gibson, Colonel.

Henry, John, Colonel.

Mallett, Peter, Colonel.

White, Alexander, Colonel.

NAVY.

Blumb, Wm. S., Engineer.

Da Silva Domingo, Fer., U. S.

steamer Kentucky.

De Freitas, Antonio, U. S. steam-

er Kentucky (2).

Glacchetti, Pietro, U. S. steamer

Vermont.

Flagg, George N., Lieutenant.

Mudson, George, U. S. steamer

Ticonderoga.

Macpherson, John, receiving ship

Vermont.

Williams, Wm. H., receiving

ship Vermont.

Letters have been received at this office for Lieutenant William

P. Hogerty and Assistant Engineer Charles H. Manning.

DR. Bellows thus speaks of his meeting with a connection of Benedict Arnold: One of our English fellow-voyagers—a most accomplished and agreeable man, but a little mysterious—with whom I had a great deal of talk, told me this morning that he was connected with America; "but," he added, "in a way which, I think, will greatly horrify you." Of course, my curiosity was piqued, and I asked him how. He said he had married a grand-daughter of Benedict Arnold! I did my best to conceal the national shudder which I felt curdling my patriotic blood, as I was anxious to get the English view of that traitor's behavior from one who must have the best reason for entertaining a charitable construction of his behavior. He said that Arnold was reputed a very clever man, who, convinced of the hopelessness of the American struggle for independence, took the best means which his important command gave him for bringing its desperate weakness to an easy death. England rewarded him and his children with military rank, and with gifts of Canadian land. He had three sons; one who was made a general in the English army, and was long in command of Dover Castle. He died single, but was much esteemed and respected. The second was a colonel in the Indian service, and had two children. It was a daughter of his whom my informant had married. She had inherited some of the very Canadian lands, the fruits of her grandfather's crime, so that I was confronted with one of the chief beneficiaries of the great treason, which is to-day as fresh in American scorn as when it was committed. The third son was a captain in the Bombay service. The only daughter had married a Phipps, of the Mulgrave family. Benedict Arnold, on getting to England, fitted out privateers against American commerce, was cheated by his captains, and died poor. Where he then went to, no American can much doubt of. Coupled with Aaron Burr in the righteous curses of our people, their memories smell to heaven, while they burn in an immortal purgatory of shame compared with which oblivion were bliss. I did not find my English confessor very jubilant in his relationship, and wondered somewhat at the perverseness which induced him to tell me his story. He was very clever and high-toned, and a great admirer of Whittier and Lowell (whom he called Lough-ell), and of Longfellow's Hiawatha, and Bryant's Ages; but, I could not wholly forgive his connection, distant as it was, with our betrayer.

A VERY suitable memorial has been erected to the late Colonel Robert G. Shaw, who was killed in the assault on Fort Wagner at the head of his regiment, the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry. It stands in Charleston, South Carolina, a few miles from the site of Fort Wagner, and is known as the "Shaw Free School." The land was purchased and the structure erected from a fund subscribed by the colored troops who were serving at the time in the siege of Charleston. The building is occupied by a flourishing school of nearly 500 pupils, with eight or nine teachers, under the supervision of a New England Society.—*Boston Journal, Nov. 28th.*

THE Austrian government has fitted out and dispatched from Trieste an expedition which will sail around the world. It is under the command of Karl Scherzer. The objects of the enterprise are to introduce the products of Austrian industry into distant markets, and to extend the commerce of the empire. The expedition is under special instructions to visit the principal ports of China and Japan, and to proceed thence to California, and cruise along the South American coast.

IMPORTANT to Capitalists, Corporations, etc. Thirty-year six per cent. U. S. Currency Bonds. These securities are the unconditional obligations of the Government, and constitute part of the funded debt of the United States. They have thirty years to run, and bear six per cent. interest, lawful money. The whole amount authorized by Act of Congress is sixty millions, whereof \$44,337,000 have already been delivered to the Pacific Railroad Companies, and are mainly held for long investments by trustees and moneyed corporations, and by the Banking Department of the Treasury as security for circulation. Only 16,000,000 remain to be issued, and after these are absorbed and the loan closed, the bonds will rarely be offered in the market. As these will be the only six per cent. bonds of the Government, having more than twenty years to run, their prospective value is enhanced correspondingly. Banking, Savings, Insurance, and other companies, and trustees and capitalists may secure a portion of the remainder of the loan on favorable terms on application to **FISK & HATCH,** Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, No. 5 Nassau street.

THE language of nature and experience demonstrates that whoever would enjoy the pleasures of food, the beauties of landscape, the joys of companionship, the riches of literature, or the honors of station and renown, must preserve their health. The effect of foul, injurious food, entering the stomach, is to derange the digestive organs and produce headache, loss of appetite, unrefreshing sleep, low spirits, feverish burnings, etc., which are the symptoms of that horrid disease, *Dyspepsia*, which assumes a thousand shapes, and points toward a miserable life and premature decay. PLANTATION BITTERS will prevent, overcome and counteract all of these effects. They act with unerring power, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.—\$3, \$6, \$9, \$12, \$15. Sent to all parts of the country free of expense. Silver Wedding Gifts, Diamonds, Watches, and Rich Jewelry. Agents for the American Watch Company and Gorham Plated Ware. **J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON, No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome street, New York.**

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

MARRIED.

ARTHUR—EVANS.—At 12 m., Tuesday, 1st inst., by Rev. B. F. Barrett, HENRY H. ARTHUR, late of U. S. Navy, to VIOLA, daughter of Wm. H. Evans, Esq., both of Philadelphia, Pa. No cards.

SCHENCK—SEAWELL.—On November 17th, by the Rev. J. L. Ver Mehr, D. D., in Trinity Church, San Francisco, California, Paymaster CASPAR SCHENCK, U. S. Navy, to Miss MARY F. SEAWELL, only daughter of F. Thornton Seawell, Esq., of Sonoma, California.

SUMNER—RUAN.—On Wednesday, November 26th, at Saint Anne's Episcopal Church, New York City, by the Rev. Stephen H. Holmes, assistant rector, G. WATSON SUMNER, lieutenant-commander U. S. Navy, to HENRIETTA E., daughter of the late John Ruan, Esq. No cards.

DE RUSSY—HUIE.—In Petaluma, California, by Rev. P. Jenks, Lieutenant R. E. De Russy, Second U. S. Artillery, to Miss LINDA T. HUIE, of Petaluma. No cards.

DIED.

MAYNARD.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY E. MAYNARD, major Twelfth Infantry, U. S. Army, on December 3, 1868, at Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Georgia.

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By a recent Act of the Legislature of the State of New York this Company is authorized to make special deposits with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and receive therefor REGISTERED POLICIES, bearing the seal of the department, and a certificate that the Policy is secured by pledge of public stocks, under a special trust, created by the Act of the Legislature in favor of "North America Life Insurance Company" exclusively. This makes every Registered Policy as secure to the holder as a National Bank Note or a United States Bond.

The officers of this Company have been long engaged in the business of Life Insurance, and are determined to use their large fund of experience in excelling in everything which may tend to the interest of its members, and to make it

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
Company of this Continent. Thirty days' grace allowed on any renewal payment, and the policy held good.

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N. D. MORGAN, President.
T. T. MERWIN, Vice-President.
J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

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The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Address
W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
39 Park Row, New York.

PROPOSALS FOR

Army Transportation.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ST. PAUL, MINN., November 27, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED from those loyal citizens of the United States, having the capital and means to execute fully and fairly in all its parts and conditions, a contract for the Wagon Transportation for the United States Quartermaster's Department for the District of Montana, next season, beginning April 1st, and ending March 31, 1870, for that hauling outside of the limits embraced by the present contract for that month (April) for that district, and beginning May 1, 1869, for the yearly contract of the entire district, namely:

All that part of Montana included in the Department of Dakota. The object of the contract is to transport supplies to or from any posts now established, or that may be established within the above-described district; to haul baggage or supplies to accompany troops upon any march or in any military operations within that part of Montana Territory as above described.

The weight to be transported in the District of Montana shall not exceed Five Million Pounds (5,000,000).

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles, for each month of the year commencing April 1, 1869, and ending March 31, 1870.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the hauling in the above mentioned district, to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

Satisfactory evidence of the solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation in Montana," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1869, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for the transportation in the District of Montana, at Fort Benton, and in the District of Montana at such other points as may be indicated as the starting point in said District.

Proposals for the above will be received at Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, by Captain N. L. Constable, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, chief quartermaster District of Montana, and at St. Paul, Minnesota, until February 15, 1869, by the undersigned.
S. B. HOLABIRD,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Department of Dakota.

BALL

OF THE
Ninth Infantry National Guard,

(State of New York),
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
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To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, at the City Hall, on the fifth day of November, 1868, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 Broad street, in the said City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

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T. WILBUR BURD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

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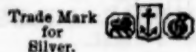
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